The New-York Times.

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"DENTISTRY."

THE

NEW-YORK DENTAL ASSOCIATION

No. 956 Broadway, Corner of 23d-st.;

DRS. HASBROUCK & HOWLAND.

DR. F. HASBROUCK, formerly operator for the

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A GREAT RESULT

A GREAT RESULT

A GREAT RESULT

A GREAT RESULT

A GREAT RESULT

A GREAT RESULT

WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

WITHOUT PAIN, OR DANGER.

WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

We respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statement of facts: For the past four years we have devoted our ENTIRE PRACTICE to the manufacture and administration of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, and for other minor surgical operations. In that time we have operated for 90,000 people without an accident of any kind, and have yet to learn of the first case of injury to any person that could fairly be attributed to the gas. We use from one to three hundred gallons daily, and never administer it except in its greatest purity. We claim to have better facilities for making this operation successful than any others in this City. Making as we do a specialty of extracting teeth, we would be happy to convince any who have tried it elsewhere and experienced pain from the operation or disagreeable sensations, that when rightly administered and an experienced operator to extract the teeth, there is absolutely no pain, and not the slightest disagreeable sensation while inhaling the gas.

NEW-YORK DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

No. 956 Broadway, Corner 23d-st.

The following is an extract from a letter published by the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION when Dr. HASBROUCK was their operator in 1869: "Our extractors are *practical* dentists. By devoting their whole attention to extracting they *acquire a dexterity and skill* in removing the *most difficult roots and teeth* that are *really surprising*. Dr. F. HASBROUCK, the operator at this office, is a *pioneer in the use of the gas*, being one of our first operators in New-York City. His long experience in this business has rendered him *one of the best operators in the country*."

The effect of the gas on most persons is very pleasant, or, (to use the expression of many of our patients,) delightful. There is no sickness or nausea felt after inhaling it, as is felt after breathing chloroform or ether.

The gas was *first used* as an anæsthetic by Dr. HORACE WELLS, of Hartford, Conn., in 1844, and to *him alone* is due the honor of *originating* this wonderful agent for the relief of pain.

By long experience and great care in the manufacture of the gas, we always have it chemically pure. Many of the thousands that we have administered it to have been nervous, delicate people, and some have been afflicted with heart and other organic diseases, and by care and judgment in administering it to such, we have never had one single accident.

NOT A SINGLE ACCIDENT

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NOT A SINGLE ACCIDENT

AT THE

New-York Dental Association,

No. 956 Broadway, Corner 23d-st., N. Y.

DR. F. HASBROUCK.

DR. S. F. HOWLAND.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures by the Treasurer.

Total Amount of Money Received to Date, $19,296 75.

Expended for Excursions and Relief $15,818 01.

Cash Balance in Hands of Trust Company, $3,478 74.

Interesting Resume of the Entire Fund Movement.

We today present a complete and final statement of the Poor Children's Fund, the receipts and expenditures, and some interesting details of the work performed in the excursion and relief movements. The accounts herewith given are published exactly as they appear on the treasurer's books, the last week's expenses being given in detail. It will be seen that the total amount of money received for the fund from July 4 to Sept. 11, inclusive, a period of sixty-nine days, was $19,296 75. Of this amount there has been expended the sum of $15,818 01, thus leaving a balance in hand of $3,478 74.

In order that the contributors to the Fund may gain some idea of the scope of the entire Fund movement, we have collated some interesting statistics. The number of contributions received was 1,383, in amounts ranging from ten cents to over $1,000. The number of individual contributors is largely increased by the fact that several of the sums sent in were contributed by two or more persons, the total number being, as near as can be ascertained from the 1,461 letters in our possession, fully 2,392 persons. There have been eighteen excursions given in nine weeks. The number of persons taken on these excursions was as follows:

	Children.	Adults.
First excursion	560	45
Second excursion	860	64
Third excursion	1,103	122
Fourth excursion	722	65
Fifth excursion	862	85
Sixth excursion	913	35
Seventh excursion	587	200
Eighth excursion	602	45
Ninth excursion	904	163
Tenth excursion	1,323	61
Eleventh excursion	1,439	161
Twelfth excursion	838	91
Thirteenth excursion	609	72
Fourteenth excursion	1,245	103
Fifteenth excursion	1,652	227
Sixteenth excursion	1,407	43
Seventeenth excursion	1,507	27
Eighteenth excursion	1,489	174
Total	18,672	1,723

Of these 1,723 adult, two-thirds were parents in charge of infants. The total expense of these eighteen excursions was $10,634 97. The pro rata expense for the 20,395 persons cared for was fifty-two cents. The following are the items for provisions and refreshments needed on these picnics: 6,840 loaves of bread, 22,828 sponge-cakes, 185 hams, 192 tongues, 1,445 pounds of beef, 685 pounds of butter, 2,914 quarts of ice-cream, 2,285 quarts of milk, 35,000 pounds of ice, 19 boxes of lemons, 2,225 pounds of sugar, and 550 pounds of candy. There were two special railroad-trains, fourteen barges and one steamer chartered and paid for, a third special train being contributed free of expense. It has required the services of from ten to fourteen persons to prepare the food and serve it to the children each day. A band of music has also been furnished on each occasion, and paid for on sixteen picnics, free bands having been furnished on two excursions. Beside these expenses there were many minor items found necessary, which cannot be enumerated for want of space. In order to serve out the food several hundred plates, mugs, saucers, spoons, boxes, tubs, &c., had to be purchased, the rate of hiring being found to be too expensive. A large amount of printing was also found to be necessary. Of utensils purchased we have the following articles on hand, the residue left from breakage and other accidents: 615 teaspoons, 823 tablespoons, 349 mugs, 375 ice-cream saucers, one large coffee and tea urn, one ice-hatchet, one box-opener, three steels, two carving knives, five tubs, four large platters, one tea-kettle, six tin dippers, one water boiler, one charcoal furnace, three water-pails, two sugar scoops, two tin basins, one tin cullender, three small waiters, and a stencil plate and brush. All of these have been properly stored for next season. Their probable value is about $175.

In the relief movement the details of the work are, if possible, even more interesting. As has been already announced, the entire City was divided into four districts—the east-side, west-side, up-town and down-town districts. There was also a special relief account kept to fulfill the wishes of contributors. The east side district was organized on July 14, under the control of Mr. George Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house, whose district embraced the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. During the fifty-five days' operations of this district there were twenty-six volunteer visitors employed, with four special visitors, whose expenses were paid. The total number of families visited was 33,650; doctor's visits, 978; families supplied with food, 734; children supplied with food, 2,919; children who received medical relief, 302; adults who received medical relief, 46; patients restored to health, 288; patients died, 6; still under medical treatment, 54. Mr. Calder also paid the funeral expenses of six children, procured the admission of several invalids to hospitals, provided employment for a number of destitute men, women and boys, distributed a large quantity of food specially contributed, beside giving away 500 palm-leaf fans. Mr. Calder, in closing his report, acknowledges the great assistance he has received in this work from the missionaries and visitors of the City Mission, the Methodist, Baptist, Port Society, Cornell and other missionary organizations. The amount expended by Mr. Calder was $1,455 67.

On July 22 the West-side District was organized and placed under the supervision of Rev. Alvah Wiswall, of St. John's Church, who associated with him in the work the members of St. John's Guild, sixty in number, all of whom volunteered their services and paid their own expenses. The territory embraced in the West-side District was the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, and all that portion of the Fifteenth Ward lying west of Broadway and below Fourteenth-street. Mr. Wiswall, in his final report, gives the following statistics: Whole number of visits, 10,089; total families assisted, 239; total individuals, 1,077; total visits by Dr. Thurman, 256. The amount expended by Mr. Wiswall was $612 96.

On July 22, the Down-town District was organized under the control of Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house. His field of work included the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Wards, and although he was unable to secure a full corps of visitors, the amount of work performed by him was a gratifying one. His report states that there were 1,891 visits paid during the forty-six days of his organization. Dr. Merrill paid 195 visits gratuitously, making his contribution to the fund $97 50. The number of children relieved was 1,210, with 141 adults and 389 families, at a total expense of $619 74.

On July 29 the Up-town District was organized under the superintendence of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. This district embraced all that portion of the City lying within Fourteenth and Seventy-ninth streets, the territory being divided into two divisions and fifteen districts, each under the control of a Deputy Superintendent. The number of visits made was 17,509, by 84 visitors and they found 945 families needing relief. There were 2,573 children relieved and fed, besides 904 adults. The four physicians employed made 541 visits to the sick, and there were 247 gratuitous visits made by Drs. Stronach, Buckholts, Bulkley, Adams, McQuesten, Swesey, Kemp, Handley and Breakell, making a total of 778 medical visits. The total expenses for the district were $2,218 64, which included traveling expenses of the visitors, which were necessarily large to properly cover the territory.

Beyond those already named, very few of the persons engaged in carrying out the details of the work are known to us by name. They, one and all, labored zealously and contributed greatly to the success of the excursions and relief movement. In obtaining our supplies we were met by dealers in the most generous manner. Messrs. Havermeyer Bros., the Russel & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Patterson Bros., Burtis & Co., Dunnington & Rmigh, S. T. Sherman & Co., John Gray & Co., Peck & Snyder, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, Francis Hart & Co., Nash & Fuller, John White, John Byaner & Co., W. Reid Gould, Maxwell & Payson, the Washington Ice Company and Fraser & Lee all gave whatever was required in their line at much reduced rates. Mr. H. B. Crossett, from whom the barges and steamers were chartered, made a total reduction of $900 on his usual rates. The Long Island Railroad Company made a deduction of $125 on their train, for the first excursion, and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad deducted $200 from their regular rates, for the Boonton Excursion, and the South-side Rail road, of Long Island gave a free excursion train for the ninth excursion. The Brooklyn Ferry Company and the Hoboken Ferry Company, gave a free passage, to and fro, for the children, on the ninth and sixteenth picnics. The managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum gave their band for the third excursion. Major Blunt, of Governor's Island, also sent the post band to escort and accompany the newsboys. On the last twelve picnics the Governor's Island Band, under the direction of Prof. Stigler, have given their services at nominal rates. These facts show how the expenses of the excursions have been kept far below the average rates.

THE FUND.

Since our last report we have received the following additional contributions to the fund:

Boys Minstrel entertainment at Scarsdale, N. Y., and their pocket-money.	$28,35
No name	2,00
Total	$30,35
Previously acknowledged	$19,266 40
Aggregate of fund	$19,296 75

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$2,220 25
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	2,476 82
July 17, deposited with cashier	804 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,394 43
July 19, deposited with cashier	892 50
July 20, deposited with cashier	989 70
July 21, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 22, deposited with cashier	1,762 50
July 23, deposited with cashier	963 80
July 24, deposited with cashier	508 05
July 25, deposited with cashier	564 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	349 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	344 75
July 29, deposited with cashier	516 32
July 30, deposited with cashier	455 60
July 31, deposited with cashier	385 65
Aug. 1, deposited with cashier	1,078 00
Aug. 2, deposited with cashier	337 25
Aug. 4, deposited with cashier	145 00
Aug. 5, deposited with cashier	446 71
Aug. 6, deposited with cashier	283 00
Aug. 7, deposited with cashier	142 00
Aug. 8, deposited with cashier	182 55
Aug. 9, deposited with cashier	52 00
Aug. 10, deposited with cashier	268 50
Aug. 12, deposited with cashier	54 00
Aug. 13, deposited with cashier	128 00
Aug. 14, deposited with cashier	12 68
Aug. 15, deposited with cashier	26 55
Aug. 16, deposited with cashier	50 00
Aug. 17, deposited with cashier	31 50
Aug. 19, deposited with cashier	32 70
Aug. 20, deposited with cashier	39 00
Aug. 21, deposited with cashier	75 74
Aug. 22, deposited with cashier	78 60
Aug. 23, deposited with cashier	62 79
Aug. 24, deposited with cashier	61 80
Aug. 26, deposited with cashier	132 85
Aug. 27, deposited with cashier	40 00
Aug. 28, deposited with cashier	27 80
Aug. 29, deposited with cashier	44 00
Aug. 30, deposited with cashier	20 00
Sept. 2, deposited with cashier	17 00
Sept. 3, deposited with cashier	40 00
Sept. 4, deposited with cashier	6 00
Sept. 5, deposited with cashier	10 00
Sept. 6, deposited with cashier	2 50
Sept. 7, deposited with cashier	26 00
Sept. 11, deposited with cashier	28 35
Sept. 12, deposited with cashier	2 00
Total	$19,296 75

[Of this large amount, received by us through the mails, or left at the TIMES Office, only $1 50 failed to reach us; and the gentleman who notified us of that fact has since written, expressing doubts that the money was ever inclosed to us.]

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$220 25
July 10, to cash	270 00
July 15, to cash	429 10
July 16, to cash	180 56
July 17, to cash	100 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 60
July 22, to cash	400 00
July 23, to cash	100 00
July 25, to cash	50 00
July 25, to cash	300 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
July 29, to cash	250 00
July 31, to cash	700 00
Aug. 2, to cash	500 00
Aug. 3, to cash	400 00
Aug. 5, to cash	400 00
Aug. 8, to cash	150 00
Aug. 9, to cash	630 00
Aug. 10, to cash	200 00
Aug. 13, to cash	100 00
Aug. 13, to cash	712 13
Aug. 16, to cash	657 87
Aug. 17, to cash	300 00
Aug. 19, to cash	400 00
Aug. 20, to cash	500 00
Aug. 22, to cash	800 00
Aug. 24, to cash	400 00
Aug. 26, to cash	600 00
Aug. 28, to cash	200 00
Aug. 28, to cash	500 00
Aug. 31, to cash	2,080 90
Sept. 6, to cash	500 00
Sept. 7, to cash	500 00
Sept. 7, to cash	952 01
Total	$15,818 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

Aug. 31	Expenses of sixteen excursions, as published Sept. 2	$9,234 48
Sept. 4	Barge and wharfage	106 00
	Cake	112 50
	Ice-cream	108 50
	Ice and milk	25 50
	Band	55 00
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Steward and waiters	58 00
	Life-boat	8 00
	Extra boats	7 50
	Swings	15 00
	Dinner for Police	26 00
	Extra labor	5 75
	Small stores	13 55
	Cartage	9 50
	Sandwiches	203 52
	Tea and coffee	2 90
	Two boxes lemons	19 50
	One barrel sugar	27 43
	Printing	11 95
	Petty cash	8 65
Sept. 7	Barge and wharfage	106 00
	Sponge-cake	25 00
	Sandwiches	137 00
	Ice-cream	70 00
	Ice and milk	14 00
	Band	55 00
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Steward and waiters	36 50
	Life-boat	8 00
	Extra boats	7 50
	Extra labor	8 50
	Small stores	13 75
	Coffee and tea	2 90
	One box lemons	10 50
	Citric acid	7 00
	Cartage	12 00
	Carpenter's work	6 00
	Petty cash	9 75
	Cartage for supplies	7 00
	Citric acid	4 20
	Car-fare for children	11 64
	Express charges	3 50
	Total	$10,634 97

FOR RELIEF.

Special Items.

Aug. 24	Accounts to date, published Aug. 26	$239 03
Sept. 9	Doctor's family, special contribution	2 00
	"K." special contribution	35 00
	Total	$267 03

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-side District.

Aug. 31	Accounts to date, published Sept. 2	$1,161 17
Sept. 7	Nicholas Schroeder, provisions	37 80
	Thos. M. Sanderson, provisions	36 80
	N. L. Butler, provisions	36 60
	A. H. Gehben, provisions	34 65
	Henry Albern, provisions	16 85
Sept. 7	Otto H. Coop, provisions	11 35
	Dr. Crampton, thirty visits	15 00
	Augustus Hill, medicines	10 10
	Dr. Lang, ninety visits	45 00
	J. P. Bliven, medicines	18 60
	J. J. Sleven, undertaker	17 00
	Miss Chandler, visiting expenses	6 00
	Mrs. Burchmeyer, visiting expenses	2 00
	Special food and clothing for Mrs. Livingston and child	4 00
	Special relief for Mrs. T.	2 00
	Incidental expenses	75
	Total	$1,455 67

West-side District.

Aug. 31	Accounts to date, published Sept. 2	$531 45
Sept. 7	James Nelson & Son, groceries	31 85
	Alex. Ford, groceries	26 08
	W. M. Thurman, medicines	10 60
	Dr. Thurman, twenty visits	10 00
	Total	$612 96

Down-town District.

Aug. 31	Accounts to date, published Sept. 2	$402 67
Sept. 7	Burkhalter & Co., groceries	72 35
	Gilmor & Co., groceries	42 74
	E. Burke, meat	34 56
	Hudnut, medicines	2 00
	Messrs. Ditman & Co., medicines	6 10
	Mrs. Hayes, milk	2 22
	Gilmor & Co., boxes	2 50
	Burial of Mrs. Marks' child	5 00
	Mrs. Alhyn, visiting	5 00
	Errand boy	3 00
	Total	$619 74

Up-town District.

Aug. 31	Accounts to date, published Sept. 2	$1,371 98
Sept. 7	Dr. M. N. Baker, twenty-six visits	13 00
	Beekman & Culver, groceries	98 20
	J. Foster, meat	17 38
	G. Marshall, groceries	147 47
	Albert Baker, groceries	87 90
	G. W. Seabold, groceries	14 95
	August Dietrich, medicines	9 60
	C. G. Buchholtz, medicines	
	Physical Nourishment Society	63 10
	John Faber, medicines	2 78
	Edwards & Cameron, groceries	15 67
	Dr. Powell, thirty-one visits	15 50
	Mrs. Drew, rent paid	9 50
	Miss Teal, rent paid	8 00
	Mrs. Randall, rent paid	8 50
	Mrs. Hagan	29 00
	Dr. W. J. Donor, sixty-six visits	33 00
	W. H. Loines, medicines	17 00
	M. J. M. Peixotto, medicines	4 40
	Smith & Co., groceries	9 40
	J. A. & J. B. Breakell, groceries	65
	Henry King, visiting expenses	6 75
	A. Haas & Sons, meat	8 58
	E. Radecke & Co., groceries	44 01
	Dr. Powell, medical attendance	8 70
	T. Spencer, car fare	75
Sept. 10	Dr. H. Powell, 24 visits	12 00
	Dr. Baker, eighteen visits	9 00
	Dr. G. Powell, thirty visits	15 00
	John Faber, medicines	1 65
	Edwards & Cameron, groceries	2 00
	J. D. Ferguson, car fare	2 00
	Dr. T. M. Young, twelve visits	6 00
	Smith & Co., groceries	3 40
	J. A. & J. B. Breakell, medicines	35
	Beekman & Culver, groceries	1 00
	Eimer & Amend, medicines	5 25
	J. Foster, meat	1 46
	W. Leavey, milk	2 13
	Chas. G. Bussing, groceries	14 24
	A. Briggs, meat	5 30
	J. D. Badham, car fare	4 50
	C. Schrieber, medicines	4 20
	S. Leekie, medicines	9 03
	G. Viering, groceries	9 50
	J. Haskell, groceries	15 10
	Wm. Black, medicines	5 70
	G. W. Seabold, groceries	4 25
	Thomas Spencer, car fare	30
	Chas. Craft, children's car fare	3 36
	Physical Nourishment Society	15 00
	C. F. Buckholts, provisions	5 00
	G. A. Schroeder, medicines	4 55
	Dr. N. M. Freeman, 19 visits	9 50
	Total	$2,218 64
	Total relief expenses	$5,183 04

RECAPITULATION.

Treasurer's Account.

Total excursion expenses	$10,634 97
Total relief expenses	5,183 04
Aggregate disbursements by Treasurer	$15,818 01

Statement of Fund.

Amount of fund to date	$19,296 75
Drawn and expended by Treasurer	15,818 01
Balance with Trust Company	$3,478 74

Comments of the Press.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The fact that there is a soul of good even in things that are evil, is pleasantly illustrated by the philanthropic course of the NEW-YORK TIMES in providing picnics for the poor children of that City. On last Wednesday the seventeenth excursion of this series took place. Over 1,500 boys and girls, some of whom had never been in the country, were taken where they could romp and bathe, and play to their hearts' content. The TIMES has received, to defray the expenses of these trips, nearly $20,000, and has a large balance on hand. Its course has caused similar enterprises in Chicago and elsewhere, and is thoroughly philanthropic and praiseworthy.

From the Hartford Courant.

The NEW-YORK TIMES managers have finished for the year the poor children's picnics, and furnished a brief account of the work accomplished. This has been of two kinds—fitting out of excursions and the visitation of poor families. From the account published it appears that there have been eighteen excursions, in which 20,395 persons have been taken out of the City. Of these nearly 2,000 were adults, and most of them had helpless infants in their charge. The total expense of these trips was $10,608 63, about half a dollar for each person. In the City more than 60,000 families have been visited, more than 7,000 hungry people fed, and nearly 2,000 cases of sickness received medical attention at an expense of about $5,000, making the total cost of the Summer's work $15,586 10, leaving a balance of the fund on hand of $3,680. This is the work expressed in figures. In a decidedly decreased mortality among the children, the excursions again in figures show their benefits. But outside of the plain facts that can be counted and calculated, there are a multitude of happinesses that these excursions have afforded which cannot be put upon paper. Cheerless homes have been brightened, hope has been revived among the friendless and despondent, and in innumerable ways the charitable spirit of these affairs has made itself felt and appreciated. Besides the work in New-York, the example has been followed in Boston, Philadelphia, Worcester and several other cities. So that really the TIMES is the founder of the whole system. Too much cannot be said in its favor. It is one of the most practical and successful charities recently thought of. It amounts to far more than a contribution to the pleasure of the hour. It is of a moral and physical benefit, and its effects are more than momentary. All the praise that may be conferred upon the managers of the TIMES cannot equal the satisfaction they must feel in having suggested and organized such a great and good work among the poor.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

The series of excursions for poor children in the large Eastern cities, which were originated by the NEW-YORK TIMES, have been productive of great good. There has been a remarkable freedom from accidents, and it has already been noticed that the rate of infant mortality has been perceptibly diminished by the operation of a charity which has been the means of taking into the country many thousands of children who never enjoyed a day of hearty and healthy pleasures in all their lives before. The TIMES deserves the thanks of the entire country for inaugurating so noble a charity. We dare say all large cities will make preparations next Summer to imitate the good example of New-York and Philadelphia in this particular.

From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Monitor.

These have been a novel and interesting feature of benevolence this season past, and quite a feather in the cap of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which must have the credit of having started them. It shewed both heart and sense thus kindly to think for the recreation and comfort of these generally forlorn and wretchedly situated young creatures. Nobly were the appeals made for this object responded to, and many little hearts made happy thereby for a few hours. We met a returning excursion of this kind yesterday, which filed along in orderly style, and with some boyish jubilation and noise, at least. We hope, and those troops of rather rough-looking young citizens hope, to have the same good thing repeated next year.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle.

It was a happy thought of the NEW-YORK TIMES to suggest a series of excursions for the poor children of the City. The suggestion met a hearty response from benevolent citizens, who have contributed in round numbers $20,000, and this week the seventeenth children's picnic has occurred. Each excursion has taken out of the City about a thousand children, allowed them to breathe the fresh air of the country, furnished them with ice-cream, cakes, sandwiches, lemonade, milk, &c., luxuries of which most of them were as ignorant as they were of green fields, flowers and singing birds, and above all has given them a holiday which has impressed them with new ideas of God and humanity. A band of music has accompanied each excursion and the whole thing has been so systematized, that while the greatest freedom has been allowed for romping and social enjoyment, no serious accident or obstreperous conduct has marred the enjoyments. The pro rata expense for each individual has been only a trifle over fifty cents, and we question whether so much similar pleasure was ever furnished for so little money. A balance of over $3,000 now remains in the hands of the TIMES Treasurer to be dispensed in future picnics, or in some other way for the benefit of the poor children.

All honor to the TIMES for the institution of picnics for the benefit of poor children.

From the New-York American Artizan.

One of the most pleasant events, or we should say series of events, that brighten our City annals this year is the succession of poor children's picnics, given under the auspices of the NEW-YORK TIMES. To the proprietors of that journal the poverty-stricken juveniles of the lower parts of the City owe a debt of gratitude which will not soon be forgotten. The cordial manner in which the efforts of the TIMES have been seconded by contributions from private purses, and free rides on ferry boats and railways, is a credit to the City and to humanity.

Sixteen of these excursions have now been made, and thousands of children who never before saw a green field or breathed a breath of pure air, have bad their hearts gladdened by the beautiful sight, have been treated to a feast of fat things, and have learned that, notwithstanding their forlorn condition, they are kindly thought of by those whom fortune has favored.

Is it not pleasant to think that amid all the selfish jostle of business, the heat of political discussion, the hurry and wear of City life, the public heart so quickly and warmly responds to an appeal in behalf of these little waifs whose condition during the excessive heat of this Summer has indeed been pitiable? New-York has done many acts of benevolence of which she may justly be proud, but no act of the past shines brighter than this kindness to the poor children.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

Here is a hint for the philanthropist. Good promotes good. There is nothing like kindness and practicability. In New-York, the TIMES "poor children's fund" was set on foot by some of the attachés of that paper early in the Summer. The contributions have reached a total of $19,164, of which $9,327 has been expended for the "poor children's excursions." There have been sixteen of these picnics, on which 14,887 children have enjoyed a holiday. As the children have been accompanied by 1,920 adults, (parents and teachers,) the whole number participating in these excursions has been 16,807, and the average cost for each individual only a trifle over half a dollar. But this is by no means all that has been accomplished. A relief work has been inaugurated in the City, and is progressing in a most satisfactory manner, by which poor children are furnished with food and sick ones with medical aid, similar assistance being also furnished to the parents. No worthier charity has been established for many a day, and the paper which has managed it deserves the thanks of the public.

From the Poughkeepsie News.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has immortalized itself by inaugurating and carrying out, during the excitement of a political campaign, a most noble charity. The picnic up the Hudson on Wednesday was attended by over 1,500 children, many of whom had never before been seen outside of the filthy streets in which they were born—children who have been denied the precious boon of a mother's love, and whose little shriveled, gaunt bodies tell the story of the poverty and wretchedness amid which their lives are spent. To take these poor creatures out for a day in the woods, where the breath of heaven, untainted by the vile odors that pervade their own abodes, could reach them, conferred a blessing that cannot be estimated, and the TIMES people will have the benedictions of all good and generous people for their holy work. Did no other recompense come, the glad, swelling hearts of the little waifs who have seen the country and felt the inspiration of its beauty for the first time, would be ample for all the labor bestowed. Seventeen picnics have been had, and the last comes off on Saturday. The fund has reached $20,000, and certain it is that no money was ever spent that has yielded a richer return of joy and comfort than this. The TIMES has erected its own monument in the hearts of the children it has made happy.

The Tragedy in London—A Would-Be Suicide Held for Murder.

The inquest on the body of Herman Nagel, who, with Paul May, determined on Aug. 20 to commit suicide, and caused May to fire upon him while he discharged a pistol upon May, had terminated. The Coroner's review of the case ran thus: "These two young men," he said, "leaving their own country and coming to England, met with a young man—Auguste Dircks—who made acquaintance with them, lived with them, took them to all kinds of dissipation, and spent their money in all kinds of riotous conduct. They went to all sorts of public amusements, until they found themselves in Chelsea, and, almost entirely under this man's guidance, located in Langton-street. Then they found life oppressive to them there, and they attempted to go to America, and went to Liverpool, but returned to London. After eleven days' stay in London they found themselves destitute of money, and, having in vain looked for employment, they had no resources left. One could hardly conceive a more depressing, trying condition than that in which they found themselves placed." The Coroner then referred in detail to the circumstances attending the crime of the 21st inst., and then remarked that in his deposition May said Nagel did not tell of his intention to take his life or his own. "From that they would have to infer that Nagel shot May without the consent of the latter. That was a very important point, because it was one on which hung the question whether May was responsible for Nagel's death or not, irrespective of his own condition. Upon the other side they had evidence that May was seen by Helen Gordon to write a letter which he handed over to Nagel, who said, 'Ja; Ja; vary good.' In that letter he bade farewell to the woman Burgess. It was evidently the kind of letter usually written when one was about to take farewell of the world. It was foretelling and speaking of their own deaths. Then, again, when May was found wounded, his neckcloth and waistcoat were taken off. Nagel's also were taken off—the difference being that Nagel had his shirt drawn back, so that the shot did not go through it, while it was not so in May's case. It was possible that the circumstance was rather a confirmation than a contradiction of May's deposition, because he might not have been prepared for the shot at the moment; but all the circumstances pointed to the probability—he might say to the almost certainty—that these two young men had determined to die together. Whether one was to shoot the other, or each to shoot himself, they had determined to cease to exist, had locked themselves in the room, and carried out their intentions. Whether it was carried out in the way May intended or not, was not material; because the point was, if two people agreed to commit suicide, and one died and the other survived, the one who survived was guilty of murder. They were both *particeps criminis*—both were guilty of murder. That was the position; and though there were many matters which might be gone into to show their motives and their previous history, still the main point was that they agreed to die together; that one died, and that the other, who was living, was responsible and guilty of the murder of the man who was dead." After twenty minutes' deliberation the jury returned the following verdict: "That on the 21st day of August the said Hermann Nagel did die of the mortal effects of a pistol-shot; that the said death was caused by his own act; that he did feloniously kill and murder himself, and that Paul May did feloniously, willfully, and of malice aforethought, aid and abet the said Hermann Nagel in killing himself, against the peace and dignity of our Lady the Queen, and that the said Hermann Nagel was about the age of twenty years." The verdict was one substantially of wilful murder against Paul May; and, all the witnesses having been bound over to prosecute him at the Central Criminal Court, the inquiry closed.

Another Influential Democrat for Grant.

Gen. William H. Morris, of Putnam County, New-York, explained his political position in a speech at Garrisons on the 6th inst. in the following words:

"I am with you in this contest, my Republican friends, because there is, in my judgment, no other course left for a War Democrat than that of following Grant. We find ourselves without a regular Presidential nominee of our own creed, and are forced to choose between two Republicans. Party discipline orders us to sustain Greeley, but when it calls upon us to follow a man who has been, in the words of O'Conor, the party's bitterest enemy; a man untried in any important official trust; a radical of the most visionary character—it is time to rebel against the dictates of unfaithful party managers. The Administration of Gen. Grant has been safe and satisfactory. Under it the country has prospered; its laws have been enforced, its credit sustained, and the ballot everywhere protected. It would be vile servitude to party to vote for the exchange of such an Administration for one which would, in all human probability, prove wildly experimental and vainly vacillating."

GEN. DIX'S ORDER.

"If Any Man Attempts to Haul Down the American Flag, Shoot Him on the Spot."

The Exact Truth of the Matter—Authenticity of Gen. Dix's Letter—A Few Facts in the Case.

GEN. DIX'S ORDER TO "SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT."

We find the following in a Tammany-Greeley paper of the 9th inst.:

"The Washington *Star* renews the discussion upon Gen. Dix's dispatch to 'shoot him on the spot.' Speaking on some authority which is not given, the *Star* avers that 'Mr. Stanton had nothing whatever to do with the writing or sending of the dispatch.' The answer to this assertion is that Mr. Stanton did not write the dispatch, nor did he direct the sending of it. The writing was done by the hand of Gen. Dix, and it was sent by his order; but the phrase, 'If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot,' was not Dix's, but Stanton's, who suggested it to Dix. *This we say on the authority of Mr. Stanton himself, who told us so.*"

We place the foregoing at the head of this article, for the purpose of connecting with it the testimony which proves it to be wholly unfounded, and of proving the editor of the *Sun* to be a man whose word is not to be taken on any subject whatever.

The *World* as well as the *Sun* had given wide currency to the false statement that Gen. Dix's order, which is well known to have aroused the feeling of the country at the commencement of the rebellion, was written by Mr. Stanton. The former, finding the falsehood about to be exposed, says, "It is hardly worth making such a fuss about." It is of little moment to the country by whom a bold and spirited paper was written. But it is very important to Gen. Dix that he should not rest under the calumnious imputation of having silently permitted the American people for ten years to ascribe to him a merit which belonged to another.

The following correspondence between Hon. J. S. Black and Gen. Dix, members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet at the time the order was given, the extract from the *Ledger* announcing a disclaimer by Mr. Stanton of the authorship of the order, *and the distinct evidence of Mr. Stanton himself*, silence this calumny forever:

JUDGE BLACK TO GEN. DIX.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 26, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just seen a newspaper statement that you are discovered not to be the author of the order to shoot any man who attempted to haul down the American flag. I have a very distinct recollection that you read the order as your own in the presence of the President and members of the Cabinet at or immediately after the time of its date. I have not now and never had any more doubt about its being yours and yours only than I have about the authenticity of any act done by any member of that Administration. All the circumstances concur to convince me that I cannot have been mistaken. Stanton certainly did not write it or suggest it, and I am satisfied that nobody except yourself knew of its existence until you read it on the occasion I speak of.

It is certainly no disgrace not to have been the author of any specified production, but it must be rather unpleasant for a gentleman to be convicted of having claimed, or permitted his friends to claim for him, an honor to which he is not entitled. I am perfectly sure that the charge of this latter fact upon you is unfounded and false. I am, most truly, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

Gen. J. A. DIX, New-York City.

GEN. DIX TO JUDGE BLACK.

NEW-YORK, 28th August, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your favor of the 26th inst.

You are perfectly right in saying that Mr. Stanton neither wrote nor suggested the order to shoot on the spot any man who should attempt to haul down the American flag. It was written by myself at the Treasury Department in the evening, without consultation with any one, when I was there at work alone; and it was sent to its destination the same evening precisely as it was written. If Mr. Stanton had suggested it, no one would have had more pleasure than myself in making the fact known.

You are right also in your remembrance that I read it to the President and the members of his Cabinet, but not on the evening it was sent. It was at the first Cabinet meeting afterward.

Some eight or nine years ago a sonnet appeared in the *Ledger* in this City ascribing the authorship of the order to Mr. Stanton. His attention was called to it, and he immediately wrote to Mr. Bonner, the editor, disclaiming it, and saying that whatever responsibility or merit there was in it was wholly mine. The correction was shortly after made, and will be found in the columns of that journal.

I thank you for bringing the matter to my notice, and am gratified that you do me the justice to believe I would not appropriate anything not strictly my own.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

HON. J. S. BLACK.

We have found in the New-York *Ledger*, of the 24th May, 1862, the following article, referred to in Gen. Dix's letter:

DIX AND STANTON—AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP SETTLED.

Our readers will recollect that near the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration the following telegram was sent to a naval officer at New-Orleans: "*If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.*" This dispatch was signed by John A. Dix, at that time Secretary of the Treasury. It was hailed with delight throughout the loyal States as an indication of some vigor still remaining in the Government, while it created no less astonishment among the acquaintances of Gen. Dix, who thought he had been sleeping for the last ten or fifteen years, and that he must have roused very suddenly from his long lethargic condition thus to produce a single sentence which should preserve him in lasting remembrance. Soon it began to be whispered about that Hon. Joseph Holt, then Secretary of War, was the real author of the dispatch. Lately, however, it has been positively stated that it emanated from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, then the Attorney-General, and now Secretary of War. Indeed, we received this assurance ourselves from such a source as seemingly to leave no doubt of the fact, and as it was of general interest, we published it in the *Ledger* of April 5.

We have since learned, by a letter from Mr. Stanton, that all the credit of this famous telegram belongs to Gen. Dix; and Gen. Dix himself asserts that it was written by him without consultation with any one. The dispatch itself, in his own handwriting, as we are informed, is now framed and hung up in the parlor of his son, Rev. Morgan Dix, associate rector of Trinity Church, in this City, as it has long been framed and hung up in the hearts of the people. We are glad to have been instrumental in placing this precious jewel upon the finger of its proper owner. All such mooted points should be settled contemporaneously with their occurrence, and not left for the subjects of unseemly disputes among future historians, like the authorship of some of Washington's public papers at the present day. Mr. Stanton has no occasion to shine in borrowed plumes, and Gen. Dix certainly ought to have the credit of all the good things he does say.

Now, of what value are the personal assertions of a man like C. A. Dana against such evidence as the above?

As some of Gen. Dix's accusers have intimated that the order was too bold a paper to be expected from him, we subjoin from his report to Congress of the 21st of February, 1861, on the incipient acts of rebellion, published in Appleton's edition of his speeches, reports, &c., (vol. 2, page 410,) the following order, intended to prevent a revenue cutter at Galveston from falling into the hands of the secessionists, after the cutters at Charleston and Savannah had been seized by them. It is a fact worthy of special note, as bearing on the calumny we have refuted, that it precedes the other order in date. It is an emanation of the same vigorous and determined spirit, and does not fall at all short of the other in boldness and patriotism.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1861.

SIR: If the revenue cutter Henry Dodge, to the command of which you were assigned by an order of the 19th inst., should on examination prove to be seaworthy, you will immediately provision her for six weeks and sail for New-York, reporting yourself on your arrival to the Collector of the Port. While making your preparations for sailing, you will exercise the utmost vigilance in guarding your vessel against attack from any quarter. If any hostile movement should be made against you, you will defend yourself to the last extremity. The national flag must not be dishonored. If you are in danger of being overpowered by superior numbers, you will put to sea and proceed to Key West to provision; or, if intercepted so that you cannot go to sea, and are unable to keep possession of your vessel, you will run her ashore and if possible blow her up, so that she may not be used against the United States. I am, very respectfully,

JOHN A. DIX.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. J. J. MORRISON, commanding revenue cutter Henry Dodge, Galveston, Texas.

The last piece of evidence is the most crushing of all. It is a letter from the late Secretary Stanton, to Mr. Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, in reply to a second inquiry from the latter gentleman as to whether Gen. Dix really was the author of the telegram or not. It will be seen that the War Secretary's answer is full, decided, and conclusive, and is quite sufficient in itself to convict the *World* and *Sun* of willfully misrepresenting the facts of history. This letter is now in the possession of Mr. Bonner, and although that gentleman is taking no active part in politics at this moment, he has kindly permitted us to copy the letter, as an act of justice to a faithful public servant. It seems to us to set the question at rest forever:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
April 30, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The momentous events of the last two weeks and those impending have superseded all merely personal matters, and hence your note remained unanswered, although it has frequently been in my mind. But I cannot refrain from saying now, that the kind confidence and regard you have so disinterestedly manifested toward one who has no claim than as a faithful public servant, has afforded much satisfaction in weary moments. My disclaimer in the note to Judge Pierrepont of the authorship of the telegram to New-Orleans was meant to be full and unqualified, BOTH AS TO EXPRESSION AND INSPIRATION. THE MERIT BELONGS WHOLLY TO GEN. DIX, AND SHOULD BE AWARDED TO HIM.

In this great struggle for national existence—for republican government in all time—I feel humbled that anything merely personal to myself should occupy my thoughts even for a moment of time that can be devoted to duties. For what is any man or his concerns to the great cause now in judgment before the nation and before God? My note was addressed to Judge Pierrepont only because the tribute bestowed on me belonged to another. While holding my solemn official station I wish to be as free from any selfish or self-seeking stain as a priest should be before the altar. And if editors and writers who daily put forth their strength in blows against this or that General, or the Secretary of War, could but feel how insignificant the objects of attack are to the great principles at stake, and would write to uphold the Government, to bind together instead of separating, how speedily would this rebellion be suppressed and peace restored!

Hoping you may be disposed to visit Washington this Spring, and desiring to see you if you do come, a card is inclosed that will admit you to the Department, and I shall also be glad to see you at my house. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.

See now, in brief, how the case stands:

THE TRUTH AND THE FALSEHOOD.

The merit [of the order] belongs wholly to Gen. Dix, and should be awarded to him.—*Stanton's Letter to Mr. Robert Bonner.*	The order was Stanton's — who "himself told us so."—*Charles A. Dana, after Stanton's Death.*

Can anybody doubt which to believe—Stanton himself, or Dana's trumped-up story of what Stanton told him?

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

What the People Think of the New-York Times.

From the Oberlin (Ohio) News.

In these times of political excitement one needs a paper which is alive to the issues of the day. Since the editor of the New-York *Tribune* went over to the Democratic Party, that paper has lost its hold upon reading and thinking Republicans, who now look in some other direction for the news from their stand-point. The NEW-YORK TIMES seems to be the favorite here just now. Mr. Harmon has already secured 165 new subscribers for it, and no doubt will receive many more. The paper which took so active a part in the exposure of the Tammany frauds is getting into the confidence of the public. Let all who wish to keep informed on the issues of the day subscribe for the WEEKLY TIMES.

From the Camden (Ark.) Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is certainly one of the ablest exponents of the principles of the Republican Party in the land. No other journal is pouring such terrible and destructive broadsides into the ranks of the Greeleyites as we find in this leviathan in American politics. Single-handed and alone the TIMES, of all the leading City journals, grappled with the Tammany Hall thieves and drove them to the wall despite the sneers and appeals of the New-York *Tribune* to save its present co-laborers from the righteous scorn, indignation and contempt the thieves and plunderers had invoked at the hands of the honest citizens of New-York, irrespective of party creeds or of party lines.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has increased its daily circulation 15,280 copies during the last three months, and the weekly circulation in the same period 70,200. There is hardly a Republican paper at the North whose circulation has not been increased in a corresponding, or even greater ratio. All the Republican papers at Boston print many more copies now than three months ago, and the circulation of the *Union* has nearly doubled in that period. The Greeley organs have in many instances fallen off, and the best of them can only boast that their circulation has not decreased any—that the places of people who have stopped their papers in disgust have been supplied by those who like crow. It is not much to boast of, to be sure, but we like to see them trying to be merry as they can over the situation. So glad they're glad!

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

The NEW-YORK TIMES states the actual net increase in its circulation from May 25 to Sept. 1 to have been as follows: Daily edition, 15,280; Weekly, 70,200. The larger portion of this increase is no doubt due to the straightforward, independent course of that journal, and has in great measure been secured at the expense of the *Tribune*, which is rapidly losing public confidence and favor. Such facts are alike creditable to the American people and encouraging to those seeking to conduct independent journals. What the TIMES lost in refusing terms with the Tammany thieves, it will more than make good through its enhanced character; while the *Tribune's* damaging relations to Tammany and the Democracy, generally, will operate with equal force to its permanent injury. "Honesty is the best policy" in journalism, no less than in other affairs.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times.

The splendid assault upon and complete victory over the Tammany nest of thieves made and won by the NEW-YORK TIMES, has secured for that paper a position in the regard of honest men of all parties, never before enjoyed by any newspaper. It continues to prove itself worthy of the honor thus accorded to it by its unceasing and effective assaults on shams, deceit and fraud in the political world. In point of editorial ability, leaving all else out of consideration, it is today the best paper in the country. Fearless in its advocacy of the noble principles on which the Republican Party stands, it meets every assault firmly and deals out telling blows that make the new allies of the Tammany Ring cringe and howl as did Tweed, Connolly & Co., under its punishment. The TIMES is reliable and we can assure our friends who want a Republican paper that the TIMES will not take their money and then come out in advocacy of Democratic candidates and principles before the year's subscription expires.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE LAWS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, as administered in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, with the method of procedure of each kind of suit; illustrated by copious notes of cases. By ERNST BROWNING, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. 8vo, pp. 367. London: WILLIAM RIDGWAY and STEVENS & HAYNES.

Although intended chiefly as a professional guide to practice in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, this book is of very general interest. To one-half the world—the fairer and the weaker—the question how marriage may be dissolved is second in importance only to that of how it may be most happily contracted; and even to the other half, less dependent upon marriage for the enjoyment of a complete and well-rounded life, the relation is fraught with good or evil in a degree which pertains to no other entered into voluntarily, because all others of that kind are dissolvable at will. In no two countries are marriage laws and customs so nearly alike as in England and in the United States. In fact, marriage in these is to all intents and purposes identical in the privileges which it bestows and the duties which it imposes. It could not well be otherwise, derived as all our social and most of our civil institutions necessarily are from those of the mother country. Some differences do exist; but so there are differences between the laws affecting marriage in some of the States of the Union. But these do not touch essential points, and the variation upon such points between the English laws and the general body of our own laws on this subject is not greater than that between those of some of our own commonwealths. In our notice of Mr. Browning's very valuable and interesting work we shall pass over that which relates to mere points of practice, and consider only those passages which touch essential facts, provisions of law, customs and principles.

Marriage may be contracted by parties not under some special legal disqualification, who are of the age of fourteen years in males and twelve in females. A marriage according to the forms of the Church of England (called here the Protestant Episcopal Church) can be solemnized only after the publication of banns upon three successive Sundays in the parish church in which the parties shall dwell, or by license. Of licenses there are two kinds; the common license, granted by the Ordinary of the place or his surrogate; and a special license, which is granted only by that great ecclesiastical functionary, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England. This is the license of which we read in "fashionable novels;" and it was such a license that even in the *Pickwick Papers*, Mr. Jingle obtained when he wished to appropriate unto himself that ancient maiden, Mr. Wardle's sister, to the discomfiture of Mr. Tracy Tupman. Such a marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 and 12 in the forenoon, and must be attested by two witnesses besides the officiating clergyman. The time—before noon—which is often mentioned in English literature, for instance in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, in which the Vicar brings two brides disputing a question of precedence to their senses, by threatening to shut his Prayer-book, as it is plain that the dispute cannot be settled before 12 o'clock, so that there can be no marriage on that day—is prescribed by canon law. It is probably a remnant of Roman Catholicism, marriage in the Roman Church being a sacrament, and the ceremony being accompanied by a partaking of the eucharist by both parties to the contract; and in that communion it is thought decorous, if not essential, to receive the consecrated wafer fasting. Hence probably, also, the custom of "wedding breakfasts" after the marriage ceremony in England. Marriage may be otherwise contracted only by a civil ceremony, dissenting clergymen not being allowed to solemnize the rite. The contract is made in the presence of an officer called the Registrar, after twenty-eight days' notice, and the hours and the witnesses are the same as in the case of marriage in church. In the case of minors, parents or guardians may prevent a marriage by publicly forbidding the banns. All marriages must be registered.

These are the essentials of legal marriage in England; but they are not essential to the acquirement of the privileges of marriage or to a subjection to its duties there. For what is marriage in one country is not marriage in another; and when a marriage has taken place abroad, whether between British subjects or foreigners, it is valid in England if it was solemnized according to the forms required by the then existing law of the country in which it took place. For not only in England, but in all civilized countries, marriage is regarded as valid or invalid according to its celebration in compliance, or at variance, with the law of the place in which it was contracted. Thus, for instance, a clandestine marriage between an Englishman and a Sicilian woman at Palermo, being valid by the Sicilian law, was held valid in England; and it being proved that a man and woman had lived together in the State of Virginia as man and wife, and, as according to the laws of that State, such cohabitation constitutes in the eye of the law a valid marriage, the marriage in this case was regarded as valid in the English Courts. It is also important to remark that all marriages of British subjects in foreign countries are regarded as valid, except where the parties would not be competent by the laws of England to contract a valid marriage. But in such cases the British subject must be domiciled in the country where the marriage is contracted; that is, must be residing there, and not merely on a visit. But marriage, as conferring the legal status of husband and wife, being throughout Christendom the voluntary union of one woman to one man for life, to the exclusion of all others, polygamous marriages, although they may conform to the law and custom of some particular places, are not recognized as valid in England, and the English matrimonial Court will not recognize it as conferring rights in a suit instituted for the purpose of enforcing matrimonial obligations. This rule seems right enough when we consider it as applied to Mormon marriages; but in the possible case of one of the wives of a Mussulman in England, it might work wrong, and at least inflict a great hardship, to deny her the position and rights of a relation which she had innocently and honestly assumed, or been made to assume, in conformity to laws and customs centuries old, and which were to her and her husband the only laws in existence.

Although as to marriage, its rights and duties, the laws and customs of England and this country are thus essentially the same, as to divorce or separation, there are very important differences. There, as here, adultery on the part of the wife, unless it has been committed with the connivance, or through the fault of the husband, is ground of absolute divorce; but simple personal unfaithfulness on the part of the husband is not ground of divorce on the petition of the wife. It must have been incestuous, or accompanied with bigamy, or rape, or unnatural crime, or cruelty, or unreasonable desertion for at least two years. What merely wounds the feelings is in few cases admitted as cruelty; for law cannot deal with sentimental grievances, and even in regard to more tangible actions, much consideration is given to the station in life, the ages, habits and education of the parties. For what might be tolerable to some women would be intolerable to others of different habits and breeding. As a general rule, legal cruelty must involve danger to life, limb, or health; it must render cohabitation unsafe, or be likely to be attended with injury to the health of the complaining party. Unfaithfulness with a woman living at the home of the parties was, we believe, once regarded as cruelty justifying divorce on the wife's application; but it seems now to be decided that indifference, neglect, aversion to the wife's society, cessation of matrimonial intercourse on the part of the husband, even although he is unfaithful with a woman under the same roof where he is residing with his wife, do not constitute legal cruelty, unless accompanied with such acts of violence toward his wife as cause her mental and bodily suffering. Habitual intoxication is not regarded as legal cruelty; nor is the denial of necessaries and comforts, unless the husband's means are ample for their procurement; and what are necessaries and comforts is determined in a great measure by the rank and condition in life of the parties.

These limitations apply to absolute divorce. A sentence of judicial separation may be obtained by either the husband or the wife on the ground of adultery, cruelty or desertion without sufficient cause for two years or upward.

Cruelty may exist on the part of the wife as well as on that of the husband, and suits by the husband on this ground, although happily rare, have been brought and with success. Menaces, if accompanied with probability of bodily violence, are, according to the decision of Lord Stowell, sufficient; who adds with regard to jealousy: "Jealousy is a passion producing as violent effects as any other passion, and there will be the same necessity to provide for the safety and comfort of the individual." The author adds, in a note, that wives would do well to remember that "beating an erring husband, or locking him up in his own house, or locking him out of it, are not the likeliest means to reclaim his wandering affections; but that such conduct will most probably lead to the very opposite result, and drive the object of such treatment to the comforts of some more indulgent society." This seems to be pretty good evidence that English wives, notwithstanding their alleged subjection, are apt to carry matters with a higher hand than their American sisters do, and reminds us of the testimony of the sailor who said that he was "enticed" to do a certain act by being "punched with a handspike." The author might well have further said that moral suasion of the kind typified by beating and locking out is not likely to be more effectual than blows and barred doors.

Marriages will be decreed null and void in England on the grounds of physical incompetency, of the lack of due publication of banns, or lack of license, or because of the publication of banns or the obtaining of license under a false name, or of due notice before the Registrar, or of insanity at the time of the ceremony, or of unlawful consanguinity, or of prior marriage, and for no other reason.

Suits for the restitution of conjugal rights are always regarded with favor by the English Courts, in which the freedom with which wives in this country withdraw themselves from the houses and the society of their husbands would meet with prompt and effectual check. But the Courts can, of course, only compel conjugal cohabitation, and, on the part of the husband, proper support. The complainant, whether husband or wife, must be free from any matrimonial offense; and, as a general rule, nothing can be pleaded in bar to a suit for restitution, except such facts as would constitute a matrimonial offense, such as adultery, legal cruelty, or desertion for two years without any appeal; or, in case of dismissal of the appeal, it is lawful for both parties to marry again, as if the previous marriage had been dissolved by death. Therefore, when a suit for divorce is undefended and divorce is decreed, either party may marry again the very day after the decree is made absolute. Such marriages are frequent in cases where the divorce is at the suit of the husband, the erring wife being married by the man by whom she was led astray. The English law thus favors the only recompense that can be made to her by a man who has done her woman's greatest wrong, and for whom she has made woman's greatest sacrifice. This, indeed, seems a beneficent tendency of law, and, indeed, our own legal policy. When divorce is decreed and alimony is awarded to the wife, in the case of moderate incomes—say not exceeding £3,000 a year—the alimony is about one-fourth of the husband's income, when the wife has no income of her own. When she is otherwise provided for, or the husband's income is a large one, and accompanied, as is usual in such cases, with corresponding responsibilities, it is in less proportion. When divorce is decreed at the suit of the wife the husband is deprived of any interest he may have in the income of the wife under marriage settlements.

One common accompaniment of a decree of divorce in this country is unknown in England—the punitory prohibition of marriage to an unfaithful party. There, after the time limited by law for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage—three months—has expired, in this regard is rendered almost null by the sense of honor and affection among men, and the practical confusion introduced into our marriage laws by the limitation of the force of judicial decrees by State boundaries. On the whole we cannot but be impressed by a sense of the wisdom and the benevolence of the English laws in regard to divorce as they are presented in this careful and intelligent digest. American women may object to a certain partiality which they show, except in the last point, to the foibles and errors of the stronger sex; but their tendency is undoubtedly to a conservation of family feeling and of marital authority, the warning influence of which is deplored by our wisest and purest writers on social morals.

FIFINE AT THE FAIR. AND OTHER POEMS.

By ROBERT BROWNING. 16mo, pp. 280. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

The late Mr. N. P. Willis—and, by the way, how few years will pass before it will be necessary to explain to the general reader who Mr. N. P. Willis was—once giving some friendly advice to a young author, said to him, "If the critics pitch into you for a characteristic fault, cultivate that fault." The young author was not Robert Browning; but if it had been he, and he had followed the advice, he would probably have ended by producing "Fifine at the Fair" and "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Savior of Society," which make up the bulk of this volume. Browning is the most dramatic poet that has appeared in English literature—in any literature—since Shakespeare. He has a power of merging his own individuality in that of the personages whom he creates, or for whom he speaks, in feeling with them as they would feel, thinking for them as they would think, in brief, of being them, in which he is without a rival among all the imaginative writers of this century, except Sir Walter Scott; and although not so vital, so fleshly, as the great novelist, he is far more subtle, more profound, more philosophic. He fills a niche which he has made for himself, and from which he will never be displaced. He has a stronger hold of his admirers than any other living poet; but the circle of his worshipers is comparatively small. To the general reader of poetry his poems, except his "Dramatic Lyrics," a few ballads, and still fewer of the simpler pieces in "Men and Women," are almost as unintelligible as if they were written in an unknown tongue. This is not because of his choice of language; for his vocabulary is simple as well as strong and nervous. Nor is it because he uses words in a sense peculiar to himself. No peculiar use of words is an essential condition of obscurity. Let any reader not trained in mathematics or in metaphysics open a book written in the higher vein of those sciences, and on the first page that meets his eye he will be likely to find a sentence of every word of which he knows the meaning, and the construction of which is perfectly clear, and which yet he will be entirely at a loss to understand. The reason of which inability is, that he is not what the French call *en rapport* with the writer, or, in a colloquial and strong English idiom, is "not up to him." And Browning starts, or soon rises, out of the plane of the ordinary reader's apprehension. He takes for granted that which this ordinary reader must have told to him, to which he must be led step by step, and to which most writers do not disdain to lead him. All this Browning too often scorns; and he jumps, without preliminary setting forth of conditions precedent, not only into the middle of his story, but upon an intellectual plane and into a condition of mental activity which requires a quickness of grasp on the reader's part which, in most men, is developed only by a continued concentration of thought produced by a gradually-aroused interest and a consequent intellectual excitement. And Mr. Browning's intellectual method is reflected in his style, which is abrupt, elliptical and harsh. He suggests rather than recounts; hints rather than describes. He shows the reader the essential part of an idea, and expects his imagination to supply the rest. Hence, even to his familiars and admirers, reading Browning's poems is often a labor, although a delightful one, rather than a recreation.

Of all these traits of mind and style, "Fifine at the Fair" is a characteristic example, while on the other hand it is not an example of his characteristic merits—his dramatic power, his strong and vivid imagination, his subtle and poignant expression of passion. As to story, there is little or none; of character, which may be portrayed without story, less, and of emotional expression, even less yet. Fifine, who gives the poem its name, is a wandering acrobat, a performer on that flying juggernaut, the trapeze, and her coarse, short-skirted, sawdust and gas-smelling habits and feelings are the mere starting point from which the poet wanders off into philosophical dissertations, in limping verse, upon art and love, as they appear to the sublimed apprehension of a mind exalted into the higher regions of what we must call poetical psychology. Indeed the greater part of the poem is an example in verse of the famous Scotch definition of metaphysics: "When the party that hearin disna ken what the party that's speakin means; and the party that's speakin disna ken what he means himsel, that's metapheesics." Now, without implying anything disrespectful of the party that's speaking, we confess that as to the most of the poem we are in the condition of the party that's hearing. True, we do get occasional glimpses of a meaning, but it is only to regret that the poet could not have expressed it with a clearness and coherence which other poets of equally high purpose have not found incompatible with the expression of thoughts at least equally subtle and profound.

Among the most intelligible passages of the poem, and one of the few which move the sympathy of the reader, is the following plea for a charitable judgment of creatures like Fifine:

"Ah! do you mark the brown in the cloud, made bright with fire
Through and through? as, old wiles succeeding to desire
Quality (you and I) once more compassionate
A hapless infant, doomed (fie on such partial fate!)
To sink the inborn shame, support the nods and becks
Of clowns that have their stare, nor always pay its price;
An infant born, perchance, as sensitive and nice
As any soul of you proud dames, whom destiny
Keeps uncontaminate from stigma of the sty
She wallows in! You draw back skirts from filth like her,
Who possibly braves scorn, if, scorned, she minister
To age, want and disease of parents, one or both;
Nay, peradventure, stoops to degradation, loath
That some just budding sister, the dew yet on the rose,
Should have to share in turn the ignoble trade; who knows?"

A just and humane view, and one worthy of the poet; yet not so new that it compels admiration, thrust thus roughly and crudely into disjointed verse, bare of the ornament of fancy, and even without a touch of pathos. The expression is rude (hardly strong) and coarse, and few of the lines have any more of the charm of melodious verse in them than Walt Whitman's catalogues of heterogeneous facts and things. By thinking, we can discover the connection which some of the thoughts have with others; but even then we have little more than our labor for our pains. And much in this style are the more reflective, and therefore more involved and difficult passages of the poem.

As to style pure and simple, that is, the manner of his English, Mr. Browning, in this last composition, is often barbarous. Lines like the following are not uncommon:

"Next, who is this performs the feat of the trapeze?
Lo, she is launched: look, fie, the fairy! how she *flees*
O'er all those heads thrust back!"

"—I *want put down* in black and white
What compensating joy unknown and infinite," &c.

"What sound *out-warbles brook*, while, at the source, it wins
That moss and stone dispart, *allow its bubblings breathe*."

Mr. Browning sets prepositions and conjunctions at naught, and expects the reader to supply for himself what, in this regard, is essential to English, and has been essential since it was a language. And in the last line quoted above the sense is so squeezed, and racked and dislocated as to be hardly recognizable. And after all, when it is discovered, is it worth the rough labor of the search among that stony heap of words shot down before us by the tip of Mr. Browning's cart? It is not pleasant for an admirer to speak thus of any performance of a poet of Mr. Browning's well-won eminence; but he seems at last to have forgotten that one important end in the use of language is to be understood, and that to understanding a certain degree, at least, of coherence of thought and continuity of utterance is necessary.

The volume closes with a little ballad—by the grace of the publishers, for it is not in the London copy—called "Hervé Riel," which, as a work of poetic art, is worth all that goes before it, ten times over. It is in Browning's picturesque, dramatic style, and tells the story of a simple Breton pilot who saved the French fleet and loved his wife, and was a man, every inch of him. To read it at the end is like coming out of darkness into light.

SARATOGA.

Homeward Bound—Close of a Not Remarkably Successful Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1872.

The last days of Saratoga certainly can boast none of the poetry of the *Last Days of Pompeii*. They are entirely surpassed by the last *feu-de-joie* of a display of fire-works or the "plantation dance," which generally winds up the negro-minstrel exhibition of the period. Every one suddenly finds that they have had enough of it, and in a moment the life of the place is gone beyond retrieval. Every one is homeward bound, and thinking how they shall get all their things into their trunks, not what they should take out. Those who do not go today will go to-morrow, and in a few days Saratoga will be as quiet as for the last ten weeks she has been noisy and bustling. Even the hotel-keepers shut up shop and hurry away, and either go into a state of business hybernation, or, by a sudden transformation, burst out in some other sphere of life. This last scene in the year's eventful history of the great fashionable watering-place is a sad one; and yet it is one of commonplace every-day life—so simple in its plot and arrangements that it plays itself, without the aid of stage managers and prompters.

One of the leading characters is the hotel proprietor. During the last few days this gentleman is in high feather, if he has had what he calls a "noble" season. He is a little anxious and very active in the matter of his collections, if the season has been a bad one. In either case, he redoubles his attentions to his guests, and then scrupulously estimates the value of such increase of labor before he enters the item under some fictitious name on the various bills. He avows emphatically, but untruly, that he has scarcely been in bed for all the week, that he has had to run to every part of the house at least twenty times a day to see that things are properly done—and all because the lazy niggers know their time is up at the end of the week, and they have consequently no fear of dismissal before their eyes. All this is very diplomatic, for he has just stepped up to parlor No. 10 to receive payment of his little account. It is hard on him, he continues, but he cannot see his guests neglected—especially such guests as ——, the gentleman who is impatiently beating the devil's tattoo with one hand on the table, and humming and hahing over the lengthy bill which he holds in the other, and for which he knows he must draw a check, little as he likes doing so. But having just retreated with a heavy loss from ventured a serious encounter with Madame over that same bill, and having found that "Taming the Shrew" was a rôle in which he did not shine as an actor, he is too weary to renew the fight with the landlord. He draws his check. Boniface pockets his half and half of earnings and stealings, bows his thanks, and fancies he feels a magnetism in that triple-folded piece of paper which lies in his trowsers' pocket, as he chuckles his way down-stairs. Yes, my lord of Wall-street or Broadway goes back to his counting-house and his ledgers a disappointed and a poorer man. One hundred dollars a day is a considerable sum of money to the man who has to earn it; but it is as nothing in the greedy sight of the Saratoga hotel-keeper. But my lord of Wall-street or Broadway will forget the lesson he has, after all, but imperfectly learned before next Summer arrives, and July will find him at some other ruination emporium by the water or the water's side, perhaps even once more at Saratoga itself.

The mothers and daughters—you may take your affidavit on those who remain for the last week—are also disappointed. In their eyes the season, not they, has been a failure. They are all cross with one another and vexed with themselves, and substitute mutual recrimination for the mutual admiration with which, as family allies, they began the family campaign. The hope of the family is in no more amiable frame of mind. He has wasted the substance of a whole year's allowance on the races and in riotous living and drunkenness, and he sees the smart figure of his tailor ascending the steps of the Fifth-avenue family mansion, to apply for payment of his long-outstanding bill. Having failed in his promise to his mother to return home with a full-blown heiress in tow, he must fulfill his alternate promise to his father of occupying a clerk's chair in his counting-house. The bare thought of such a thing is horrible. He would be socially lost. He might as well black boots or sell newspapers in the streets at once; he would at least, in that case, have the advantage of being in the fresh air all day. And what is $1,000 a year salary to him? It wouldn't pay his boot-maker's bill! And after all these comes Marie, the *bonne*, who is disappointed in the number and amount of the gratuities she has received for delivering bouquets, messages and billet-doux to her young misstresses, "anywhere but in the parlor." She is overwhelmed with the gloomy prospects of the real Valenciennes lace edgings to her next season's caps, which she had so set her heart on. And lastly, the colored coachman. He, too, is sore at heart. His personal expenses have exceeded his monthly wages, and he has discovered—alas! too late—that whisky-poker and seven-up are just as well understood, and are just as dangerous, in the low liquor-saloons of Saratoga as they are in those of New-York. The maid takes her revenge by stealing her mistress' lace, the man in starving his master's horses and selling the corn. From the head to the lowest of the family, they are all "down" on Saratoga; but, after having had a few hours of rival glaring and staring in the drawing-room car, they reappear in New-York, as the play-bills say, in their old characters, but with new scenery, dresses and appointments, and are soon themselves again.

With regard to the leading hotels I should judge that the proprietors have not had an over-successful season. At the Grand Union and Congress Hall there have been any number of visitors coming and going daily. But it takes a vast concourse of guests to fill such enormous hotels and to keep their extensive *ménage* in full swing. Transient visitors seldom hire parlors, and are generally less profitable than periodical boarders. And they entail the necessity of keeping more servants, especially luggage porters. Of course, these hotels have a long roll of boarders, but they have a still longer roll of transient visitors. Now, at the Clarendon, with its meadows and woods in front and its greater quiet and retirement, this is not the case. The same families go there year after year, not, perhaps, so many New-Yorkers as the aristocratic families from all parts of the interior of the State. They engage their suites of rooms for the season long before the season begins, and the remainder of the rooms are quickly taken up by strangers who dislike the noise and bustle of the Congress and Union. And yet young and old, bachelor and maiden find as much real enjoyment at the Clarendon, and that, too, perhaps, of a more rational and refined character. If they want a few hours of excitement three minutes' walk will carry them into the great Saratoga whirlpool.

I think if the hotel-keepers here want, to insure a good season in 1873 they should uniformly reduce their charges for board from five dollars to four dollars per day, and also that they should take care to publish their intention. The lower charge will attract much more custom than the higher one now repels.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

Prince Milan's Declaration of Majority—The Church Congress at Carlowitz—The Slavonian Policy—Germany and Belfort—The German Artillery—Political Aspect of the Measure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872.

Our attention has been forcibly directed to this week by the declaration of majority of Prince Milan, of Servia, celebrated on Thursday, 22d inst. The fête has long been looked forward to in Austria as a black cloud of evil, threatening to open the flood-gates to a large Slavonian agitation, and immerse the Empire in a sea of disquiet and apprehension. A reaction followed when Prince Milan, who had just attained his eighteenth year, made overtures of peace and amity to the Austrian Court, and seemed to renounce forever Russian influence, which has been predominant during his minority. Both extreme versions have been falsified by fact. Milan Obrenovic has proclaimed his adhesion to his uncle's, Prince Michael's, policy, and has confirmed his own guardians in the office of Ministers, *entre autres* Ristic, the noted Russian *inspiré*, as foreign Minister. The latter can scarcely be meant as a demonstration against Austria, though it gives umbrage at Vienna. The fact is Milan could not with safety have dismissed his Ministers. His dynasty is too little secure to defy opposition, while men remain who remember his family in their humble calling of peasants. Ristic would have been a powerful adversary. Whatever he does, there are guarantees that Milan will not throw over Austrian influence, because he cannot go to that extremity either, without tempting the successors of the deposed Karageorgevic to retaliate. He must hold the balance between the two parties till he has power enough by experience and long tenure of office to strike out a new path on his own authority. Servia, it will be remembered, is the most influential of the Danubian principalities, not by its size or actual power, but because it is the head-quarters of South Sclavonianism, and thus the most amenable to Russian inspiration. The Obrenovic have been prudent enough not to hazard their semi-independent Crown by mixing in any of the late internal Turkish disturbances, but have used their opportunities to obtain more privileges from that Suzerain Power, which have by this time made the principality pretty independent. The Turkish Servians are, on the whole, quiet, inoffensive people, bent on internal progress in education, commerce and agriculture, and they are pretty flourishing. But the Austrian Servians, living this side the Danube, are the most troublesome agitators that ever lived, and the two are connected by the "great Servian idea"—no Eastern race without some idol idea—to unite and eventually liberate the Servian race. Thus Servia has been made a safe refuge to Austrian and Hungarian agitators, who could not be prosecuted beyond its borders, and under Russian influence has become the central point from which the various Slavonian wires, extending into Croatia, Bohemia, Moravia, &c., were pulled. Though Austrian hopes have not been altogether realized, still Russian influence is decidedly on the wane in Belgrade, and while this temper lasts, Austria stands comparatively high. The congratulation and reception of the Austrian representative at the Milan fête, Field Marshal von Mollinary, was consequently exceedingly cordial, only it was an unsatisfactory reflection that the General came straight from Carlowitz, the Austro-Servian capital, where he had acted in unquestionable hostility to the CisDanubian Servianism. There was a Church Congress at Carlowitz, convoked to elect a metropolitan Bishop, which was to be opened by the Imperial Commissary, according to constitutional usage. Fired by revolutionary ideas, emanating from the arch-agitator Miletic, the Bishops refused to recognize the Commissary's supremacy, and he, in turn, dissolved the Congress before it had been opened. Miletic has acquired permanent power in Austro-Servia by combining the trusteeship of two large funds, one ecclesiastical and the other educational, in his person. His patronage is consequently immense. Government is considering the withdrawal of the ecclesiastical fund as the only means of overcoming his power.

THE SLAVONIAN POLICY.

Russia was, of course, represented at the Belgrade celebration by a special envoy, who will presently join his master in this city. The Austrian Slavonians had resolved to make the fête a great Slavonian demonstration, and the Vienna Government has only partially prevented the execution of that project by a timely restriction of passport regulations. Numerous Austrian Slavonians flocked to Belgrade notwithstanding, but occasioned no disturbance. Otherwise the fête was a great success. The various Consuls congratulated the Prince, and the Italian presented an honorable decoration. Roumania dispatched a special envoy. The review went off in excellent order. The Prince's proclamation was received with a royal salute. There were concerts, plays, fêtes, and a brilliant illumination, which must have had a marvelous effect in the picturesque city, which separates the east from the west as the confluence of Danube and Save, while still it retains its original historic features, which modern innovations are fast obliterating to make Belgrade a small Paris or Pesth. The only Power not represented at Belgrade was Turkey, the Suzerain Government. There was no precedent for such a ceremony in Turkish history. The Porte had, four years ago, recognized Milan as lawful ruler; it has directed all its rescripts to him, ignoring the regency, after its usage, so there was no occasion or excuse for taking part in a second recognition.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Much has been said and written of late about a scheme imputed to the Germans of retaining Belfort as a German fortress, in disregard of the Treaty of Frankfort. Suspicion is ever strong in the French, and not least so while smarting under German occupation, and the apprehension may have been strengthened by the expedition undertaken on the line between Belfort and Colmar by Count Moltke at the head of his military staff. Staff expeditions are as regular annual enterprises in Germany as the field manœuvres. The Germans are indignant at the insinuation, but I remember perfectly well how their journals, some time ago, discussed the project as one of hardly doubtful realization. Germans do not like giving up what they once have laid hold on, and never relished the idea of parting with Belfort, the mountain stronghold, badly off as it is for water. It was formerly said that a remission of the indemnity would be offered to France in lieu of Belfort. Recently the Prussians have put the place in repair, and the French maintain that they have added new fortifications; the German semi-officials, however, dispute the fact. Our national organs avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to clear their countrymen of the reproach of want of patriotism advanced against them on account of the enormous subscriptions signed at Berlin and other German towns toward the French loan. That would have been, in German eyes, perfectly unpatriotic, not to say mean, leading as a sure result to repudiation of the whole debt on the part of France. Now it appears, or is contended, that only the smallest part of the subscriptions signed in Germany actually represented German money, and that most were made on behalf of foreign clients, chiefly French.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

Hardly less stir than is made by the French on behalf of Belfort, is raised by our own politicians on an internal subject of great military significance, namely, the long-projected reorganization of the artillery force, which will be presumably followed by reorganization of the engineers. Our military authorities seem perpetually at work, scheming many years in advance, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Whether they ever seriously direct their gaze eastward, I cannot tell, but a second French war is certainly a contingency so well considered that I dare say ambitious strategists have even definite and minute plans of operation in their desks. While we have not yet done with the old war, thought is already taken with regard to the most out-of-the-way commodities, in anticipation of a new one. Thus, an order has just been issued, requiring all railway companies to provide a sufficient stock of cars, not exceeding thirteen and a half feet in height, because great inconvenience was experienced in the late war from the height of German cars on French lines, where the tunnels are lower. To think of this while our railway companies are still hopelessly entangled in the task of providing themselves with rolling-stock for home use, is surely a somewhat extreme degree of forethought. The reorganization of the artillery is a far more momentous matter, and which has been long and maturely considered by the light of facts revealed both in the wars of 1866 and 1870. Every war appears to secure greater prominence to the artillery, and to make the issue of battles more dependent upon the large and early employment of cannon. The reorganization is to separate the foot artillery from the horse artillery, adding two batteries to each fifteen attached to every one of the eighteen army corps, and thus increasing each rather overgrown regiment to a brigade. Even at present the Prussian Army is far in advance of other nations in respect to the careful drill, training and superintendence it accords to artillery matters, scrupulous in assigning command only to officers of undoubted competency. The measure of reorganization will add to this prominence of the heavy arm, and, moreover, make German artillery the most powerful in numbers of men and cannon that has ever been known.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

There is one question connected with the reorganization which is considerably more troublesome than the purely military side, viz., the political aspect. When Count Roon advanced his exorbitant estimates last year, claiming a lump sum for three consecutive years, the principal argument was that such a vote would exempt the Assembly from the irksome task of inquiring again during that period into army expenditure. Even this argument the liberals considered faulty, but as it possessed undoubted practical advantages, it was suffered eventually to decide the question. Now it appears questionable if the lump sum will suffice for carrying out the projected measure, and even if it does, liberal statesmen are of opinion that it is an illicit use of the means voted. The matter might have been excused if the new scheme were only an afterthought or an unforeseen requirement. As it has, however, been confessedly contemplated many months before the last estimates were drawn up, it is construed as taking Parliament at an unfair advantage. The good of the "Fatherland" will probably carry M. von Roon over this constitutional danger. Even should Parliament prove obstinate, there are no less than two hundred millions of thalers of the French indemnity due next Summer (the residue of the first three and a half milliards, after deducting war debts and new outlays) awaiting distribution among the North German Confederation, the last one and a half milliards not having even been touched by legislation. Should, therefore, the cost of the reorganization not admit of eking out by other economies, there would be a sufficient balance in hand to cover any military arrangement that M. von Roon might wish to make.

TENNESSEE.

A Union Man's Views on the Situation.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Sept. 9, 1872.

We Union men of the South are just now watching the political horizon of the North with considerable anxiety, in order to see whether the Northern people realize what we conceive to be the inevitable result that would follow the success of the Democratic Party in the pending Presidential campaign—results that to us are of fearful import. As you are doubtless aware, three years ago, through dissensions in the Republican Party, the Democracy coalesced with the Liberal wing of the Republican Party, as it was called, and through which they (the Democracy) foisted themselves into power in this State, the result of which has been an uninterrupted course of vindictive, tyrannical, proscriptive and revengeful legislation, added to which is the wholesale social proscription (as well as in business matters also) of all who cherish Union sentiments. What we now apprehend is, that, through the pretended surrender on the part of the Democratic Party of their anti-Republican principles and their union with what is called Liberal Republicanism, the people of the North may be deceived into trusting them with power—the trying and fearful result of which, in State Government, we have had the fruits of here, will be repeated in Federal legislation, and the virtual return to power of the old slave oligarchy, with the fearful passions and vindictiveness the war engendered and twelve years of exclusion from power has certainly produced, the fruits of which we here witness in every way and on every hand. Do the people of the North believe for one moment that these men would not use the power if they had it for the oppression of all those who were here in any way connected with their defeat in the war—in the absolute immunity from Federal interference which would then exist, and which now alone keeps them from worse measures than we now experience here in the South? Do you suppose that these men are sincere in the profession of adopting Republican principles and acquiescing in the reconstruction measures as now existing? If you do ask Union men in Tennessee how the professions of Democracy before the elections of '69 agree with their action since. And what would be the inevitable effect upon the business relations and general prosperity of the country at large of the changes in the Tariff, Tax and Reconstruction laws as they now are, which these men would certainly bring about. It may do to tell the people of the North that such will not be the case, but I defy you to find an intelligent Union man in Tennessee who would question it in the face of our own sore experience. And we cannot see otherwise than that they will certainly have the power in the event of Mr. Greeley's election. I might extend these points further, but suppose you will see the drift of our apprehensions from what I have said. And we are led to fear from the faith the North may have in the drift of these elements, and the confidence that may be reposed in the good intensions (professedly) of Democracy, partly from the tone of the Northern Press and the speeches of her public men, of which the following is a specimen:

Gen. Banks seems to entertain a poor opinion of those engaged in the late rebellion. In his late speech at Lynn, Mass., the telegraph reports him as saying:

"We have no cause to press those who engaged in rebellion further than our safety demands. They are but a faction, a minority without position, wealth, or influence, and it is not reasonable to suppose they will attempt to take power out of the hands of 40,000,000 of people, and reopen old issues."

Now, if a man of Gen. Banks' reputed intelligence will make a statement of that kind in a speech, and it goes uncontradicted, what must be the case with less well-posted, or the masses of the Northern people, with reference to their idea of the men who have controlled this section for fifty years, who control it now, as well as being the governing spirits of the Democracy, as they now are and always have been, and who, you will not deny, inaugurated and prosecuted the rebellion?

A. H.

The Naked Hook.

The Auburn *Advertiser* says: "Soon after we heard of the nomination of Kernan for Governor by the fusionists of Syracuse, we asked one of the most intelligent Catholics in Auburn what he thought would be its effect upon the members of his communion in the State? He replied that he thought the time had gone by when any Catholic Irishman, who is not already a confirmed Democrat, will bite at any such naked hook. For himself, he said he considered it an insult to men of any intelligence or character of the Catholic faith to presume to catch their votes by any such flimsy and fulsome operation. It made too light of their religion, altogether, to treat it as a commodity to be caught like a fish by political fishing tackle, and weighed on common scales to balance Greeley's Orangeism.

How Philadelphia Impressed an Old Delawarian.

From the Smyrna (Del.) Intelligencer.

One day last week an elderly farmer, who has resided forty-five years in this county, and has been from home but once before in all those years, was on the steamer Pilot Boy. His astonishment at beholding the shores of New-Jersey, which he had supposed a wilderness, showing every evidence of being occupied by a numerous population, was most amusing. When the boat neared Philadelphia, and the old man saw the beautiful city, his delight was so great that he appeared scarcely able to restrain himself from dancing about the deck. He returned home convinced that the world is a success.

MISSOURI.

Republican Organization—The German Vote—Democrats Ignoring the Irish Vote—The Democratic Candidate for Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Friday, Aug. 30, 1872.

The impression that Missouri is hopelessly Democratic is erroneous, and I suppose it derives its credence from the prominence given the Liberal movement by Gov. Brown and Senator Schurz (once acknowledged leaders) having stood godfathers at its christening and espoused its cause during its rearage. I do not claim for Missouri that she is strongly Republican, but I do claim that the prospects of her being so are eminently bright. It is exceedingly difficult to correctly estimate the relative strength of parties here from the fact that there are so many new elements of suffrage that enter into this canvass, but I will say that the Republican Party, as it was "of old," is more united and stronger than ever before.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

Our efficient State Central Committee, under the guidance of Hons. Henry T. Blow and R. M. Harris, President and Secretary, are zealous, energetic and indefatigable in their labors. Through their efforts the State is thoroughly organized, with the exception of a very few remotely interior counties, and I am told that in ten days every county will be firmly on its feet ready for the contest. Dropping into our State Head-quarters the other day, I found a "busy scene." Vast numbers of letters are received daily from all parts of the State giving the most cheering assurances of probable victory. I have never before seen the people so ardently aroused to a full comprehension of the situation, so firm in determination to rescue our State from the goths and vandals of Liberalism and Democracy as is evinced in this canvass.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The Germans in this city, and especially the Germans in the State outside of the city, are responding nobly to the great cause of equality and freedom, and I firmly believe that before the election not one thousand Germans hitherto Republicans can be found in the State supporting Greeley and Brown. Carl Schurz can control them no longer. His mercenary, grasping, hypocritical disposition is rapidly being developed, and it is a common occurrence to hear Germans on the street and in the beer gardens swearing "by the Fatherland" they don't belong to Carl Schurz, and can't be used by him for his own selfish political purposes.

DEMOCRATS IGNORING THE IRISH VOTE.

The late Democratic Convention have, in my judgment, committed some grave and probably fatal blunders. They have absolutely ignored the "Irish element" on their State ticket in their effort to court the German vote, and the Irish considering themselves the hitherto "bulwark" of the Democracy, decline to "bulwark" any more, and are repudiating the ticket with astonishing unanimity. Our Republican Convention next week, it is to be hoped, will give the Irish-American element a representation on their State ticket, which will give us a great number of votes from that class.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is already being charged with corruption and rascality, and is in a fair way of being made a "stench in the nostrils of honest men." The rest of their ticket is not strong, and much dissatisfaction exists among Democrats in regard to it.

THE OUTLOOK.

On the whole, the prospects here are good, and I confidently believe that if the Fall elections are favorable to us that the prestige will enable us to carry this State for Grant and Wilson and our Republican State ticket by twelve or fifteen thousand majority, Democratic boasting to the contrary notwithstanding.

OCCASIONAL.

MURDERERS IN CHICAGO.

Why They Are Not More Speedily Punished—Letter From the State Attorney.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC: The present indignation of the good, law-abiding, citizens of Chicago at the recent brutal murders is highly commendable and praiseworthy. Such a feeling will aid in the enforcement of the law. In order that the people may know the exact status of the cases now pending, I deem it my duty to give the facts in relation to the present condition of them. By the law as it has existed in this State since 1867, the jury are obliged, in their verdict, to fix the punishment of the prisoner, which may be that he suffer death by hanging, or that he be confined in the Penitentiary for a term not less than fourteen years, or for any number of years greater than fourteen, of for his natural life. I believe it is an unsafe law. The punishment should be death in all cases of unprovoked murder, and the Judge should fix the punishment. But the law is otherwise. Since this law has been in operation juries have generally done their duty in this city boldly and fearlessly. The first case tried under it was that of Walsh, for murdering his wife. The jury promptly found him guilty and fixed his punishment that he be hung, but Gov. Palmer commuted his sentence to the Penitentiary for life, where he now is. The jury did their duty. The next case was that of Alfred Ziegenmyer. The jury fixed his punishment for life. Although his case was an unprovoked and causeless murder, yet there was no eye-witness to the killing, and the jury deemed it safest to send him to the Penitentiary for life. The next case was that of Gregory Peri, for killing two men on the day of the great fire. The first trial resulted in his conviction and sentence for life. But the jury in the second trial promptly found him guilty, and fixed his punishment that he be hung. He was accordingly sentenced to be hung; but his attorney presented his case to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and obtained a *supersedeas* and stay of his execution till his case could be heard by the Supreme Court.

The next case was that of Perteet, (the colored man,) for cutting his wife's throat. He was tried, and the jury without delay fixed his punishment that he be hung, and he was promptly sentenced to be hung; but one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court granted him a *supersedeas* and stay of execution. Peri and Perteet are both in jail awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court. There is but one term of the Supreme Court in this division of the State in each year, and that is held in September. That term begins its session today. This is the first term since the sentence of Peri and Perteet. Although the law makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to attend to all criminal cases in the Supreme Court, yet I propose to look after these cases (with others from this county) myself.

The recent cases of murder which have so justly aroused the people have all occurred since the 5th of last month. The first session of the Grand Jury since these cases occurred was convened a week ago yesterday. It has found true bills of indictment against Rafferty, Schweigert and Hurley. Rafferty, for the murder of Officer O'Meara, is now on trial; Schweigert, for the murder of Kane Higgins at Winetka, is to be tried next Monday; Hurley, for the murder of Patterson, is to be tried one week from today. The Grand Jury have one or two other cases to investigate, and if they find indictments the accused will all be tried this month. So the public will see that all these cases are to be tried in about thirty days from the date of the first killing. I believe that everybody will say this is prompt, efficient and speedy action by the Criminal Court and the officers thereof.

I believe in prompt, speedy justice to all criminals, and will do all I can to secure that desirable end. There is a large number of men in this community who are strenuously opposed to capital punishment in all cases. Yesterday, in examining the jurors, some twenty who were called stated under oath that they were opposed to capital punishment, no matter how brutal the murder may have been. This sentiment among so many people makes it more difficult to secure a verdict for the death penalty than if it did not exist.

I hope this statement will satisfy the public that the Criminal Court and its officers are doing all that can be done to secure the just punishment of the guilty. Any delays which exist cannot be attributed to them. Yours, respectfully.

CHARLES H. REED,
State's Attorney.

The Last Survivor Once More—An Incredible Story this Time.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Sept. 10.

Thomas Pinion, of Montgomery County, said to be 118 years of age, and a soldier of the first Revolution, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of drawing his pension. He came in a wagon, accompanied by two sons and two daughters, the youngest of his children being seventy-five years of age. Mr. Pinion, his advanced age being considered, exhibits remarkable traces of physical and mental vigor. He gets about with almost as much activity as either of his children, and speaks of events of recent and ancient occurrence with a wonderful degree of animation and accuracy. He distinctly remembers the battle of Stony Point, and is still able to give a vivid description of that engagement, and other events of Revolutionary memory. Mr. Pinion has not drawn any portion of his pension money since the commencement of the late war, and says he thinks there is a "right smart sum coming to him just about now." The Pension Agent of the Government will see how the old man's account stands.

POLITICAL.

Notorious Characters at the Tammany Ratification.

Fernando Wood and the Tammany Candidate.

Missouri's Losses Through its Present Administration.

Col. Williamson, of Louisiana, Declares for Grant.

Prospects of the Republican Cause in Delaware.

The Tammany Love-Feast.

The Liberal rally presents among its officers a few respectable men, about all the Tammany Republicans, a crowd of the old Ring men, and a quantity of disappointed office-seekers and removed officials. Thus we find William R. Stewart, of the old Supervisors' Ring; "Ike" Oliver, George B. Van Brunt, John M. Costa and William A. Smalley, the Tammany Police Court Clerks; Rufus F. Andrews, Daniel D. Conover, Henry Beeny, of the Health Board; James McLaren, the Tammany Inspector of Oils; Amos Stookey, James L. Couenhoven, Jotham Wilson and James P. Walker, of the Board of Charities and Correction; Dr. Waterman, the Police Surgeon; Benjamin A. Willis, of Ludlow-street Jail; James M. Boyd, George H. Mackay, John Duke, Mark Lanigan, James L. Hastie, Charles A. Lamont, Orlando L. Stewart, and the usual smaller fry.

Of the well-known Tammany Democrats we find Sheriff M. T. Brennan, County Clerk Charles E. Loew, Dock Commissioner Richard M. Henry, late of the Citizens' Association; John Mullaly, the Health Commissioner; John Morrissey, Thomas Cottman, under Health Board; George W. Plunkett, Burton N. Harrison, of Jeff. Davis' staff; George M. Mitchell, Tammany schoolteacher; Henry Woltman, the notorious Nicholas Muller, E. R. Meade, Greeley's partner in the attempt to black-mail the Tobacco Association, and others.

Then there is Thomas A. Ledwith, who sold out reform for a Judgeship which he did not get; Benjamin Wood, who has just forfeited a thousand dollars rather than make good a bet on Greeley; Frank Leslie, of *Day's Doings*, &c.

Of disappointed office-seekers or removed office-holders we note George Wilkes, Henry M. Williams, William Atkinson, John Duke, Hugh Nesbitt, George W. Palmer, George H. Van Cleft and Thomas F. Rightmire.

Then there are various persons who will by and by be wanting a reform indorsement, such as S. B. Garvin, District-Attorney; Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge; James C. Spencer, who wants to be Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court.

The weight of some men's names is so great that they appear two or three times. Among these are Robert Murray, Ex-Marshal; Samuel J. Glassey, Benjamin F. Mudgett, Charles S. Grant, George Wilkes, W. H. Wickham, Edward L. Gaul, Richard Kelly, Alfred Wagstaff, and others.

There are several names the use of which will, we believe, turn out to have been unauthorized, such as A. T. Stewart, A. A. Selover, and Henry Clausen, Jr.

The Two Allies.

Fernando Wood was one of the chief orators at the Greeleyite show on Thursday night. The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* makes the following remarks on this point:

"Fernando Wood had something to say about Greeley last night. When Fernando was a candidate for Mayor, some sixteen or eighteen years ago, and later, when a candidate for Congress, Greeley and the *Tribune* had something to say about him. We will be frank enough to say that Mr. Wood was much more complimentary to Mr. Greeley than Mr. Greeley was to Fernando. While Mr. Wood talked an hour about Democracy and the Administration, he only referred to his old friend of the *Tribune* once, and that was at the close of his well-considered and labored oration, when, quite exhausted, he wiped his perspiring forehead, and, with his hand in his breeches pocket, exclaimed, 'I shall sustain the Democratic banner, though upheld by Horace Greeley!' Now, this is entirely different from the way Greeley supported Mr. Wood. It is true Mr. Greeley 'went for' Fernando, but as to the manner in which Greeley 'went for him,' out of regard to Mr. Wood we prefer to refer the reader to the columns of the *Tribune* of 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '60 and '62. Calling a man 'a crop-eared thief' is language we have no wish to apply to any man whom Francis Kernan takes by the hand, and with whom he moves shoulder to shoulder in behalf of reform, to turn out thieves and usurpers. For further particulars read files of the *Tribune*."

Missouri's Losses Through its Present Administration.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that if there is a worse fraud in the campaign than the pretense of Brown's fitness for the Vice-Presidency, it is Brown's assertion in his maudlin speeches that the State of Missouri is basking in peace and prosperity as the result of Brown's election as Governor in 1870. The *Democrat* goes on to explain: "Taxation has alarmingly increased under his administration, the public expenditures have gone on at a rate of unexampled extravagance, the simplest duties of the Executive—the protection of the lives and property of our citizens have been wilfully and wantonly neglected, incompetent officials have been appointed to office, Executive interference has deprived the people of their right to select their Judges, while incompetent and partisan appointments have been made in violation of the well-settled principles of the Constitution, and in the face of all this our Governor has the unparalleled effrontery to parade himself in the presence of the people of other States and boast of the triumphs of his Administration in Missouri."

Miscellaneous Notes.

Messrs. Maynard, Cheatham and Johnson, the rival candidates for Congressman at large in Tennessee, are all to speak at a political meeting in Chattanooga today....The Greeleyites of the Fourth District of Tennessee have nominated John M. Bright for re-election to Congress, and Col. James H. Lewis for Elector. The Troy *Whig* gives a report that Hon. J. M. Warren, the present Democratic Congressman from the Sixteenth District of this State, positively declines to become a candidate for re-election against Mr. Smart, and that Mr. Thayer, of Hoosic, takes the same position....A Tennessee paper gives a list of forty Anti-Grant papers in that State that support Cheatham for Congressman at large, and of ten that support Ex-President Andrew Johnson for that position. ....Benjamin J. Cole is the Republican candidate for Elector in the Second District of New-Hampshire....The Greeleyites of the Twenty-fifth District of this State have nominated William T. Graves, a bank President, for Congress. ....The Portland *Argus* says that the Republicans of Maine *did* "get all the doubtful votes, and thousands who had openly declared against them, precisely as Mr. Kimball said they would"....Hon. Edward W. Hollister has been nominated for re-election to the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Washington County.

Col. Williamson, of Louisiana, Declares for Grant.

A recent Grant meeting in San Francisco was addressed by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Col. George Williamson, of Louisiana. The latter is a native of South Carolina, and was an original Secessionist and a member of the Louisiana Secession Convention. In his speech he said: "When Horace Greeley was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention; when he was afterward indorsed and nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and when the office to which I was nominated in my State was offered for the purpose of inducing me to see that it was for the best interest of the country to elect Horace Greeley, I could not accept the situation; I could not see it in that light. There are thousands of men in the South who think as I do on this subject; who, like myself, seeing that the alternative which is presented is whether we must vote for Horace Greeley or for Gen. Grant, will do the honest thing and vote for Grant. When the war was ended we had lost all but honor, but that was intact. When the people of the South, who have lost all in the struggle, are willing to vote for a man who has never fought them like a man, but who has used his talents and powers in vilifying them and in misrepresenting them, in stirring up discord and strife, then they must have lost their honor, and that I hope will never be said of Southern men. I do not think that they can vote for this man who has been sowing the seeds of sectional strife, the harvest of which we have sadly reaped. Ever since 1840 until he has become an aspirant for the Presidential chair, he has continually misrepresented our people and our character. If he had come upon the battle-field and fought us, as did Gen. Grant, we might have forgiven him for this; but the man who stood a long way behind the line of soldiers and muskets, trying to make the people believe that the people of the South were barbarians, that we were uncivilized, and that our women were not virtuous—him, we cannot forgive. This miserable low bargain, made to sell out our party and our principles, is so obnoxious that it stinks in the nostrils of all Southern men who profess to be honest and honorable."

What of Delaware?

The Wilmington *Commercial* predicts confidently that Grant and Wilson will receive the three electoral votes of Delaware. Nor does it despair of the election of James R. Lofland, the Republican candidate for Congressman. It says: "Mr. Lofland has hundreds of ardent friends in each county, who are determined to use every honorable effort to win in the present campaign. Nor are these friends confined to our own party organization. A large section of the Democratic Party in both of the lower counties, and also in New-Castle, are tired of the Saulsbury rule, and will come over in great numbers to the support of the Republican candidate and help to elevate him to a seat in Congress. Our opponents in this contest are at a great disadvantage. Their rallying cry heretofore has been 'Nigger, nigger,' which availed to unite them and retain within the party lines hundreds who otherwise would have stood in opposition; in this campaign that cry will avail them nothing. On the question of supporting Horace Greeley, their life-long enemy, who has been by the Baltimore tricksters thrust upon the party as its Presidential candidate, our opponents are fearfully demoralized, in consequence of which hundreds of the rank and file will either vote the Republican ticket or stay away from the polls."

Another Slander Refuted.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 14.

The partisan war-cry of "anything to beat Grant" seems to justify, in the opinion of some of the editorial fraternity, any degree of indulgence in open slander and dishonest inuendo at the expense of the President. An army officer, whose name has been associated with one of the false statements about Gen. Grant, sends us the following communication in reply to it:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: The inclosed slip was handed me by an army officer who, like myself, eschews politics:

A few days after the capture of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, when the voice of the whole country was for war, we had a conversation with a gentleman who was an officer in the Mexican War, and who, besides, in Ohio, has obtained eminence as a civilian, that we have often thought of since. Said he to us: "I saw, today, an old comrade of mine in Mexico, a West Pointer, but who resigned his position in the army a few years ago. I asked him why he was not in uniform, and expressed my surprise that he was not already a Colonel or General of volunteers. His reply was: 'I think you and I have had fighting enough. What I want in this war is a place by which I can make some money.'" He sought to get that place here. He made an effort to be selected by the Government as a buyer of horses, but failed. He next endeavored to borrow a few hundred dollars of a military friend of ours, then and now in the regular army, for the purpose of entering into a business where he would get army patronage. Being refused, he applied, as we understood, to Gen. Burns for a position in the Commissary Department, in this City, but failed also in getting it. There being nothing here to suit him, he wended his way back to Illinois, and became a sort of Secretary to Gov. Yates; and, everything else being unsuccessful, he chose at last to go into the army. But he did not want to go where there was fighting at all. It was money he was after, and money he has made as General and President of the United States. If he had obtained the position he asked for as a buyer of horses, the country would have had a competent, if not an honest, man in that place, and we should not now have had a bad President, who makes the filling of his purse his principal business.

This was sent to my friend, an historian, who asked if "any one could answer it?" Since my name was the only one mentioned, it was supposed that I knew something of the story.

I saw the article several months ago when it first appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, but on advising with friends, thought it then not a proper thing to notice. Now, however, it has been reiterated with additions and made to play a part in the political contest, it might be accepted by some as truth, if not answered. I cannot permit my name to be connected with false charges to the injury of any one. U. S. Grant never applied to me for any position in Cincinnati or elsewhere; this I know, and I can with almost positive certainty say that the whole story is of the same cloth. Capt. J. H. Dickerson, Assistant Quartermaster, would have been glad to have engaged some one he knew to intrust with the purchase of the large numbers of horses and mules called for then. He consulted me on the subject, and finally I recommended Mr. Harbin, of Kentucky, whom he employed and kept in that position.

Gen. Grant's personality was confounded with that of another "West Pointer who served in Mexico," and "resigned the army a few years ago," who did say what is here attributed to Grant, but not with the same motive; he had reasons, to him insurmountable, which which he chose to cover by a jocular reply to those who were inquisitive.

In this, as in most stories passing into legend, a prominent name is selected "to point a moral or adorn a tale."

Very respectfully, WM. W. BURNS.

The Reform Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reform Association, held at No. 2 Astor House last evening, James W. Gerard, Jr., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five, Chairman to be added, be appointed to confer with all associations which are in favor of reform of our City Government, for the purpose of uniting upon and nominating an honest and capable man for the Mayoralty, and also candidates for other local offices.

Upon its adoption, the Chairman appointed the following committee: James W. Gerard, Jr., Oswald Ottendorfer, William F. Havemeyer, J. M. Bundy, Meyer Stern, and John Foley.

The Committee will be in session this Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 2 Astor House, and all day on Monday next, to advise and confer with any organization or committee who may favor the foregoing resolution.

Another Vote.

On the 3 P. M. New-Haven express, last Saturday, a vote was taken among the passengers, with the following result:

Grant	285
Greeley	116
Not voting	79

That is the way the tide is setting.

The Veterans' Convention.

The Veterans' National Committee yesterday issued the following notice:

Head-quarters Veterans' National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Sept. 13, 1872.

In response to the many inquiries upon the subject, the Committee have the honor to announce that the meeting of soldiers and sailors at Pittsburg, Sept. 17th instant, will be a Mass Convention, and that credentials of membership will be furnished at Pittsburgh to all men who served in the Union Army or Navy during the war, whether regularly-appointed delegates or not. A. E. BURNSIDE, Chairman.

L. E. Dudley, Secretary.

The "Liberal" Exchequer.

Some three weeks ago a "Colored Men's State and National Political Association" was formed in Twenty-sixth-street, in favor of Greeley and Brown. Subsequently a hall was engaged and $50, one month's rent, paid in advance. Other expenses, amounting to $140, were incurred, and six weeks ago a committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. Cochrane for pecuniary assistance to enable the committee to keep the Club in existence. Cochrane was full of promises, spoke soothingly to the deputation, and said that money would be supplied to them in the course of a few weeks. The few weeks came, but no money, and Greeley's factotum was again requested to "pay up." He pleaded poverty, said there was no money in the "Liberal" Exchequer, and that there was no likelihood of its condition being improved. The colored citizens became indignant, and are preparing to disband the organization. They are not likely to vote for the Philosopher.

Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey.

Col. Chas. Scranton, Chairman, who was instructed to call a Convention of Delegates for the district composed of the counties of Hunterdon, Sussex, Somerset, and Warren, has issued a call for such meeting, at Washington, Warren County, on Friday, Sept. 27 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress for that district.

Giving Up.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "One of Senator Sumner's most intimate friends here, who has believed that Greeley would be elected in November, gives up the contest now, and says that the Maine election has virtually decided the matter, and that if Greeley gets as many electoral votes as Seymour did in 1868, he will be very fortunate."

A Greeleyite Candidate for Congress Repudiates the Corrupt Coalition.

Hon. William Moran, of Philadelphia, who was nominated by the Greeleyites for Congress in the Second District of Pennsylvania, has refused to accept the nomination, and declared his adhesion to Grant. In his letter Mr. Moran says: "It is true there is much to complain of in the present Administration; but the persons that would have charge of Mr. Greeley, if elected President of the United States, would prove tenfold more disastrous to the interests of the Republic than the Administration of Gen. Grant. Thanking you again, and the members of the Convention, for the high estimate you have held of me in making me your candidate, I am free to say that I am for Grant and Wilson, Hartranft, O'Neill, Alexander, and the whole Republican ticket, and shall do my utmost to secure their election, and its success, in the present campaign."

The Staright-Out Democrats—Action of the Pennsylvania State Committee.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 13.—At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Straight-out Democrats, today, it was resolved not to call a State Convention till after the October elections. The Chairman was instructed to have formed an electoral ticket at once and to issue an address defining the position of the party and its candidates and urging organization.

General Notes.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland have nominated Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

The Republicans yesterday nominated Phillip Clayton for Congress in the Eighth Georgia District.

Edward Joy Morris, nominated for Congress by the Democrats and soreheads of the Second Pennsylvania District, has declined.

John W. Hazleton was renominated for Congress by the New-Jersey First District Republican Convention, at Mellville, on Thursday.

The Democrats and soreheads have nominated John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, for Congress in the Thirteenth New-York District.

The Brown County Republicans have nominated Wm. L. Ford for Assembly; Philotus Edmister for Sheriff, and A. C. Matthews for Treasurer.

A large Republican meeting at Middletown, N. Y., was addressed last night by Hon. A. W. Tenney, by whom the old time enthusiasm was aroused. Senator Madden presided, and Gen. Van Wyck was called out and made a brief speech.

A large Grant and Wilson Club has been formed at Washington, Warren County, N. J., numbering over 200 members, with Ira C. Vougle, Esq., President, a long list of Vice-Presidents, and J. B. Thompson, Esq., Secretary; Major S. W. Herrick, Walter A. Ruhe and Jos. Losey, Executive Committee. This Club has opened a free reading-room in the town.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans and Democrats was held at Philipsburg, Warren County, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, when between 400 and 500 persons enrolled their names in the Grant and Wilson Club. President, S. B. Patterson, Esq.; eighteen Vice-Presidents; Jno. Ingham, Esq., Treasurer; Jos. C. Kent, J. Seigle and P. R. Hagerman, Finance Committee. Phillipsburg is wide awake in the cause.

Local Notes.

The Union County Democratic Convention will be held at Elizabeth on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

President Grant called in at the Republican National Committee's rooms, Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday. He left the City for Long Branch in the afternoon.

The meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Association, at No. 457 Fourth-avenue, last evening, was addressed by Messrs. J. W. Manning, Peebles and Colman.

The German Grant and Wilson Tanner Club of the Sixth Assembly District, at No. 167 Rivington-street, last night enrolled a large number of new members.

Last evening a large meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club of Middleton, was held at Stapleton, Staten Island. One hundred and twenty names were added to the roll.

At a meeting held last evening at the office of the Montauk Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, twenty-eight directors being present, a vote by ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: 22 for Grant, 5 for Greeley, 1 blank.

A largely-attended meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 28 Avenue A. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. F. Manning, of Massachusetts, Mr. Henry P. Mott, Mr. Robert Crowe, and others.

At a meeting of the Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, last evening, resolutions favoring the election of Senator James O'Brien to the office of Mayor at the ensuing election were adopted.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third street. Capt. Eugene O'Shea delivered a stirring address on the questions of the day, touching particularly on Greeley, Schurz and Sumner.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association, at their rooms, No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, last evening, elected fifty new members. Mr. D. S. Riddle addressed the meeting, and the State and Federal nominations were enthusiastically indorsed.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twentieth Assembly District met at Second-avenue and Fifty-second-street last evening, approving the action of the German Republican Central Committee in reference to the German mass-meeting to be held in the course of the present month.

At a meeting, last evening, of the Ninth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, it was determined to hold a ratification meeting on the 27th inst., and to consult with the Central Committee as to the necessary steps to be taken for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign work in this City.

The Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Ward German-American Grant and Wilson Club held, last night, a most enthusiastic meeting at No. 189 Chrystie-street, Mr. Charles Latour, the President, in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Balle, Weiss and Theodore Johnson, in favor of the national and State tickets.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club of the District, was held last evening at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, when addresses were made by Col. A. P. Jackson, Gen. J. S. Jackson, and Hon. D. R. Jaques.

The Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club met at No. 1,000 Third-avenue last night, Edward Fitch in the chair. Col. A. P. Ketchum, in a lengthy address, read extracts from an editorial of the *Tribune* of Dec. 4, 1871, and a letter of Mr. Greeley from Memphis in 1871. Gen. J. P. Jackson and other speakers also addressed the meeting.

The James O'Brien Association of the Third Assembly District held a meeting last evening at head-quarters, Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-street, and enrolled 150 new members. The officers are: William H. Rooney, President; Patrick Walsh and John Laughlin, Vice-Presidents; Thomas A. Earley and Thomas Carey, Secretaries.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Fourth Assembly District, Seventh Ward, held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 190 East Broadway. Spirited addresses were made by George Law and others, and the Tanners' and Cobblers' Glee Club provided music. Capt. John E. Dawley, for Assembly, and Dr. Hans Powell, for Alderman, were unanimously nominated.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening. Prof. Pope, the elocutionist, recited his original poems, "Wanted, a Leader," and "We will Fight it Out on this Line," &c., the latter of which, given for the first time, excited immense enthusiasm. Addresses were delivered by Col. B. T. Morgan, Capt. Corsan and others.

At a meeting of the Second Assembly District Tammany Association last evening, Isaac Bell was suggested for the Mayoralty. Among other names prominently mentioned as probable candidates for the civic chair were John Kelly, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Wheeler Smith, John A. Chandler, Edward Cooper, and John R. Brady.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District held a ratification meeting at No. 346 Eighth-avenue, on Thursday evening, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Wm. Gellmann, President of the German Republican Central Committee, John White, and Gustav Goldhagan, reviewing the situation of the National Republican campaign.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District assembled last evening at No. 754 Eighth-avenue. A Committee appointed to report on the names of delegates to the Pittsburg Convention submitted the following, who were appointed: Col. James B. Mix, Capt. George F. Williams, Private Benjamin F. Finley, Capt. Wilson Berryman, Capt. Paul Grobman, Col. Joel W. Mason, Lieut. Lewis Hireck, Lewis Van Horson, United States Navy.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of James O'Brien was held last evening at No. 126 Clinton-street, for the purpose of inaugurating the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association. The presence of a brass band, with a magnificent display of fire-works and Chinese lanterns, attracted large crowds. Speeches were delivered by Mr. McEleir, Mr. Laurence Kiernan, Capt. Lyddy, Mr. R. Bissert and Mr. Kiely. Resolutions were adopted pledging the organization to use their best exertions to place Mr. O'Brien in the civic chair.

The Eleventh Ward Working Men's Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street last evening. Mr. Wesley Carpenter presided. Mr. James Duncan reported that all the arrangements were completed for a banner-raising in Avenue D, near Third-street, except the placing in position of the poles. The banner, which is 22 by 28 feet, will be thrown to the breeze on next Tuesday evening, and a grand open-air demonstration will take place at Union Market-square. Gen. Jackson and Col. Thorpe are announced as speakers.

MAINE.

A Review of the Field After the Victory.

The "Percentage" Humbug Disposed Of—Result in the Congressional Districts—The Liquor Question—Some of the Aids to the Triumph.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Augusta, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872.

There are features about the great Republican victory in Maine, aside from the overwhelming majority in figures, which utterly preclude the coalition allies from enjoying a grain of consolation of any character whatsoever. A spasmodic and futile attempt is made to show that it is not equal to 1868 in point of majority. It will crowd hard on 17,000, in a total vote of 125,000; and since the ratio of gain in the total vote has been uniform throughout, who will question that with an aggregate vote equal to that of 1868, viz., 131,700, the majority would not have been substantially the same as in that year? But take a true test. How does the verdict of Maine affect the question of the worth and standing of the Republican Administration under President Grant? If it is not worthy of public confidence, and if it has been growing from bad to worse, as its assailants assert, then the logic of figures and majorities should show the fact proven by the popular judgment. Take, then, the average majority of the three years' Administration under President Grant, viz.:

Chamberlain, September, 1869, (plurality)	12,281
Perham, September, 1870	8,286
Perham, September, 1871	10,701
Average majority	10,424
Majority in September, 1872	16,600

Now compare the above with three years prior to 1868, which will include part of the war period and the revulsion of 1866:

Corry, September, 1865	22,821
Chamberlain, September, 1866	27,690
Chamberlain, September, 1867	11,342
Average majority	20,617
Majority in September, 1868	19,316

Thus it will be seen that the majority of the present year holds a more favorable comparison with its predecessors than did the majority of 1868. If there is a particle of comfort that the soreheads can draw from this, it is that it will only take about twenty years at this rate for them to reclaim the State of Maine.

The sweeping character of the victory shows conclusively that it was no mere impulse that swayed the people. The splendid gains in the First, Third and Fifth Districts, where the opposition counted most, show that the Republicans of those localities were fully aware of the intentions of the enemy, and they made corresponding efforts to meet them, with most encouraging results. In the Second and Fourth Districts the contest was not so severe, and the gains not so heavy in proportion to the Republican vote, although the majorities are overwhelming. Looking at those minor causes which did affect the vote somewhat, it is but truth to say, and no candid man conversant with the facts will deny it, that but for the prejudice on the cider question in Portland and Bangor, and a local quarrel on the county-seat question in Somerset County, the Republican majority would now be even larger in proportion to the vote than in 1868. The manner in which Republicans in the main subordinated this liquor question to the other great questions at stake is worthy of all praise. It has really seemed to be more of an issue outside of the State than in it. Scarcely anywhere, save in Bangor and Portland, were the enemy able, even by the most diligent effort, to force it upon the people. It had no place in the canvass, could only be brought in by being forced upon the attention of the people, and they naturally rejected it as a matter unworthy of consideration in comparison with the real issues of the canvass. In the two cities named local and individual prejudices were excited by the overzealous enforcement of the law by indirect officials. Bangor, nevertheless, overcame the attempt, and refused to suffer her majority of last year to be reduced. Portland was not able to resist quite so successfully, though her Republicans struggled manfully; so that cider, combined with Kimball's personal popularity, resulted in slightly reducing the small Republican majority of last year.

The one thing demonstrated beyond all question by this campaign is that "Liberal Republicanism" does not amount to a single unit in Maine. The vote of the two parties will show these astonishing facts—astonishing to those who have put faith in the boasts of the Greeleyites and their organs, that the Democratic ticket has not polled, in proportion to the aggregate, as many votes as in 1868! and that the Republicans, in proportion to the aggregate, fall little short of 1868. In other words, the so-called Liberal strength has not added a solitary vote to the coalition side. Their presence is not discoverable in the returns. And if they are there, then it follows that for every vacancy they created in the Republican ranks, a good Democratic recruit was furnished to fill it. This was undoubtedly the fact. Scores of instances have come to light since the election of Democrats who voted the regular Republican ticket, who were never suspected of such an intention in advance. And it only proves what some of the more sagacious leaders on both sides have maintained, that this loosening of party discipline would operate quite as potently upon the Democrats as upon the Republicans. Perhaps in no respect is the futility of the "Liberal" movement more forcibly illustrated than in the Third District. Every one will remember with what a parade Mr. Greeley came to Augusta. It was solely for the purpose of giving éclat to the mongrel Congressional Convention, which on that day put up Mr. Liberal Republican Lang to beat that "pertinacious young man," Mr. Blaine. There was a great deal said at the time about the number of signers to the call, and it was attempted to make a great sensation of the alleged fact that 408 votes were cast in convention for Mr. Lang's nomination. The votes were cast by anybody who chose to put a handful in the hat, which thing was actually done by boys and mischievous Republicans who were present. In vain do we look for these 840 at the polls. Not only does Mr. Blaine receive a larger majority than in 1870, but he goes several hundred better than in 1868, and in the entire district his vote will be found to be nearly one hundred better than that of the Governor. And right here I wish to call attention to the wonderful vote of this district. The counties composing the Second and Fourth not only did so well in 1868, but also in 1871, that it was hardly possible for them to show a greater improvement than they actually do. But the Third District, in which the majority at the Gubernatorial election in 1868 was 3,246, and in 1871 only 2,130, now not only outstrips last year, but gallantly goes ahead of even 1868 by nearly five hundred votes. And but for the county-seat quarrel in Somerset and the cider question, both entirely local, the majority would have been a round four thousand. So much for Mr. Greeley's "pertinacious young man." He has "reported" again, in a manner not as all acceptable to his political opponents, and they will not "miss" him until he ceases to handle the Republican campaigns of Maine.

One of the principal features of the campaign was the canvass made by the State Committee, under the direction of Mr. Blaine. There was very little said about its results in advance, for two reasons. It showed "strong" for a larger majority than Mr. Blaine believed probable, viz.: 15,000; and also contained a much larger element of "doubtful" than usual. These canvasses have always heretofore proved a very reliable indication of the result; and the present one is now shown to be no exception. It was carefully made this year, and calculations made upon its basis showed a probable majority as above stated; this was fully realized, and the extent beyond this figure, which the majority has attained, shows the extent to which the Republicans received the doubtful vote. But it was this very doubtful vote, and a lingering suspicion that it might prove even larger than it appeared in the canvass, which put the managers of the campaign upon their guard, in order that no hopes should be raised only to be disappointed. But their own convictions were, nevertheless, very strong that the canvass would be fully sustained, as it has been. I remember asking Speaker Blaine the very first night I spent in the State what he thought the aggregate vote would be. He responded promptly that he thought the total would be about 125,000, of which Perham would have 70,000 and Kimball 55,000; "but," he added, "I don't want that printed." He will not be five hundred out of the way on Perham, and only overstated Kimball's vote because he then credited him with a large proportion of the doubtful vote which he afterward himself obtained for Perham.

The campaign has been a very handsomely-managed one on the Republican side. If the Democrats did not do so well, it is because they had incongruous material to work with. The great majority of their speakers were of the "Liberal" sort, and they spent too great a portion of their time in vindicating themselves, and in trying to prove that they were just as good Republicans as ever. This did not suit Democratic stomachs. They longed for old-fashioned Democratic pabulum, and the new-fangled notions of Trumbull, Banks and the Cincinnati platform didn't awake any earnest enthusiasm. On the Republican side the campaign was rolled up from the beginning in superb style. Speaker Blaine began the work about the 20th of July, when the weather was hot and everybody inclined to avoid the work. It took at first "a ton of effect to raise an ounce of enthusiasm;" but the proportions were reached before the campaign was over. For the last two weeks an audience of a thousand could be obtained almost at the drop of a hat, while the demand for speakers for the closing grand rallies last Saturday night was far beyond the power of the Committee to supply, although there was an unusually large number in the State.

One further feature pertaining to the discussions of the campaign deserves notice in the closing lines of this letter. There has been no theme upon which Republican speakers have dwelt with greater effect than upon the fact that if Greeley is elected by the Democracy his Administration becomes essentially Democratic. Mere assertion has not been relied on to prove this fact. Mr. Congressman Beek will be glad to learn that he has figured largely in this campaign, and unintentionally helped to swell the Republican majority. And so will Mr. Senator Stevenson, and likewise Mr. Congressman Golloday, of Tennessee. Their impartial testimony as to what use they propose to make of Mr. Greeley, if he is elected, has been produced again and again to enforce the fact upon the attention of the people of Maine, and they in turn have given heed to the warnings of these Southern gentlemen. They are to be congratulated upon having directed a greater influence upon the campaign in this direction than in any other. CYMON.

Enormous Majority for Gen. Hersey in the Fourth District.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 13.—Returns received at the office of the *Whig & Courier* indicate that the majority for Hersey, Republican, in the Fourth Congressional District will exceed 5,000. This is the largest majority ever given in that District.

THE GREELEY EBB TIDE.

Hopeless Condition of the Sorehead Campaign—Democrats Abandoning Greeley Everywhere.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The political intelligence received here during the last few days is of the most cheering character. Letters received by prominent officials indicate that Greeley is losing ground in every section of the country, and that his campaign is entirely hopeless. Commissioner Douglass writes from Pennsylvania that there is no doubt that the entire State ticket will be elected in October. He says that the Democrats are everywhere becoming disgusted with the Liberal ticket, and are falling away by the thousand. Gen. Garfield who has just returned from his Indian trip, says that Greeley has no chance whatever in the West, and that, so far as he could see, whatever strength he possessed has entirely passed away. In Virginia, according to trustworthy intelligence, thousands of Democratic voters will remain away from the polls, and if the canvass is only properly conducted in that State by the Republicans, it will give its electoral vote to Gen. Grant. The best friends of the Administration in that State insist that it is impolitic and unwise to make nominations for Congress in districts that are hopelessly Democratic.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Payment of Navy-Yard Employes—No Claim Agents' Services Required—Official Announcement of Gen. Thayer's Death—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The following letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy settles the question as to the manner in which the balance due the employes of the Government in the several navy-yards shall be paid. Those still employed will be paid by the Paymaster at each navy-yard. Those who have been discharged without having received their pay should apply to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, Hon. S. W. Tabor. There is no necessity for the services of claim agents:

Navy Department,
Washington, Sept. 13, 1872.

Sir: In reply to your indorsement on the letter of D. T. Johnson, referred by you to the Department, you are informed that the laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by this Department, and entitled to the benefit of the second section of the act of May 18, 1872, should apply for the amounts due to them to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, Hon. S. W. Tabor.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. N. P. Chipman, Washington, D. C.

DEATH OF GEN. THAYER OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The War Department has published a general order announcing the death of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thayer, recounting events in his life. It says: "Returning from Europe in 1817, he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy, and served in that capacity for sixteen years, during which time, under his able administration, the institution from a rudimentary school became one justly celebrated throughout the land, serving at once as a fostering mother to the army, as the pioneer instructor of the engineers of most of the public works of the country, and as a monument of his own fame. On retiring from the Military Academy in 1833, Col. Thayer was charged with the construction of the permanent defenses of Boston Harbor, which was nearly completed according to his designs, under his own supervision, and which will long serve as models of engineering construction. Gen. Thayer's administration of his public trusts was always efficient, economical and faithful. Enthusiastic in his profession, and emulous of reputation, he was not envious of others. Though reserved in manner, he was always courteous, and while avoiding controversy, he did not hesitate to declare his opinion, and to sustain them by argument. The great worth and services of this veteran soldier are gratefully remembered by the graduates of the military academy of which he was justly styled "the Father," and his name will be entwined with the laurels which many of them have gathered on the battle-field. As a tribute to his memory the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual military badge of mourning for thirty days, and the day after the receipts of this order at West Point, half-hour guns will be fired, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset, the national flag being displayed at half staff during that time.

REVENUE MODIFICATION.

It appears, from a circular just issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau, that the provisions of Special No. 120, page 2, which provides for the marks and brands to be put upon a package in use or intended to be used in the sale of fermented liquors, are so far modified as to provide that gaugers, after having determined the capacity of the package, in beer gallons, will brand on the bottom of such cask their name and office, date of gauge, the district and the denomination of the stamp. This brand will be varied so as to correctly show the stamp required, by substituting for the words "one dollar" the words "two dollars," "fifty cents," "twenty-five cents," "sixteen and a third cents," or twelve and a half cents, as the case may be. When the kind of stamp is represented by even dollars, the marks will be branded on in letters in full but when the stamp required is less than a dollar stamp, the fractional part of the dollar may be branded on in figures of not less than one inch in length. The brewer is to be notified by the gauger when the cask overruns in capacity the quantity specified in Special No. 20, and opportunity be given him to reduce the cask to the proper capacity before it is branded. In making out their bills for gauging beer-casks, gaugers will charge for beer gallons capacity the fee prescribed in supplement to Special No. 119 for proof gallons contents for gauging at distilleries.

Defrauding the Government.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 13.—Suits have been entered in the United States District Court against Messrs. White, Browne & Co., importers of English dry goods, doing business on the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets, for defrauding the Government of duties to the amount of $100,000. The alleged frauds extend from August, 1867, to November, 1869.

The records at the United States Court show that the property of White, Brown & Co. was attached to the amount of $350,000 during the month last past. The writ on the file covers a series of charges, extending from Aug. 2, 1867, to Nov. 15, 1869, and would make a small volume if it were printed. The articles are chiefly cloth and worsted goods, on which there are three rates of duties, ranging from six to eight cents per square yard, and from thirty to forty per cent. *ad valorem*. It is alleged that Messrs. White, Brown & Co. entered first-class goods as second-class, and second-class goods as belonging to the third classification, hence making money at the expense of the Government. The firm is composed of Messrs. Joseph H. and James White of this city, F. D. Lecompti, of New-York, and George H Browne, the buyer, who is resident in Europe, and has always borne an excellent reputation in this city.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14—1 A. M.—The barometer, which, on Thursday night, was central north of Lake Ontario, has moved north-eastward down the St. Lawrence Valley. Cloudy weather is now prevailing over New-England, with southerly and westerly winds, partly cloudy weather from New-York to the Carolinas, thence south-westward to the Gulf and westward to the Mississippi; clear weather, with northerly winds easterly to southerly winds and clear weather over the North-west. The temperature has fallen from Virginia to the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England winds veering to westerly to north-westerly, with clearing and cooler weather. For the Middle and Southern States, and from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and Lower Michigan very generally clear, with northerly and westerly winds, the latter veering to easterly and southerly, north of the Ohio Valley. From Missouri to Lake Michigan and westward, southerly to easterly winds and generally clear weather.

City Meteorologic al Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	71	73	74	72
Stand of bar. in inch	29.90	29.90	..	29.89

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., 73°; 9 A. M., 73°; 12 M., 74°; 3 P. M., 76°; 6 P. M., 74°; 9 P. M., 72°; 12 M., 70°. Average temperature yesterday, 73°.

Cricket—The English Eleven in Hamilton, Ontario.

Hamilton, Ontario, Sept. 13.—The last match of the series between the English eleven and the Canadian twenty-two, was commenced yesterday, when the English went to the bat, scoring 181. The weather was very unfavorable, and the game was frequently interrupted by the rain. Today, in the first innings, the Canadians scored eighty-six, and in the second, seventy-six, with seven wickets to spare. The game will be resumed to-morrow. A grand ball is given to-night in honor of the English Eleven, who leave for the Falls to-morrow afternoon.

A Young Man Who Meant Well.

From the Hartford Post, Sept. 12.

A young and energetic gentleman of this city, noted for the promptness and decision with which he always acts in cases of emergency, took the train on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road, for Waterbury, where he had business to transact. When the train reached Plainville a number of passengers alighted as usual. In the seat opposite our gentleman friend were a lady and her boy, a little fellow five or six years of age. As the cars stopped, the lady peered out of the window, rose hastily, seized the boy by the hand and walked hurriedly with him to the rear of the car. The two had scarcely passed out of sight before our energetic young friend noticed that the boy's hat, a tin whistle, whip and other toys were lying on the seat which had just been vacated. The train started, and hastily concluding that the lady in her hurry to get off at the station had unwittingly left them, our friend rushed across the aisle, and gathering up the hat and toys slung them out of the window. A change came over the spirit of his dreams as the lady, a moment or two later, came up the aisle, leading her boy by the hand. She didn't stop at Plainville. The laugh that was heard in that car when the lady returned made our young friend sick. He apologized to the lady, explained how he came to throw the things out of the window, and went back to his seat in a frame of mind anything but happy.

Singular Calamity—Two Men Made Deaf and Dumb.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter, Sept. 11.

We learn that the Irishman and the negro who were suffocated in a well in Woodford County last week, have met with a misfortune as peculiar as it is distressing. They were both supposed to be recovering, were going about attending to their usual business, when suddenly and unaccountably both became deaf and dumb. At last accounts they could neither hear nor speak.

Arrested for Forgery.

William Shotter, late business manager of the *Mercantile Journal*, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Tully, of the Jefferson Market Squad, on a warrant charging him with forgery and embezzlement. After the arrest was effected, at the corner of New-Chambers and Chatham streets, the prisoner was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station and locked up. The charge was preferred against him by Wallace Pratt Groome, one of the principal stockholders in the paper. The complaint alleged that Shotter signed a number of checks without authorization and embezzled $175 from the funds of the establishment. Mr. Shotter states that as business manager he signed the checks in his own name, and that several civil suits brought against him by Mr. Groome have been dismissed without prejudice. The case will be investigated before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market today.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The United States steamer Powhattan arrived at Eastport, Me., yesterday.

Surgeon S. Robinson, from the Monocacy, is placed on waiting orders.

The Powhattan, at Eastport, Me., is ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Kempf's brewery, at Dubuque, Iowa, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $23,000.

The *Evening Journal*, of Baltimore, was sold, yesterday, by auction, to Col. Fred. Raine, for $2,250.

Jeremiah Barrett was yesterday sentenced to five years in the Massachusetts State Prison for picking pockets.

The Star Wagon Company's shops at Cedar Falls, Iowa, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

The steamer John Gibson cleared from Georgetown, D. C., yesterday, with 1,030 barrels of flour and other freight.

Medical Director Lewis J. Williams is detached from the Examining and Retiring Boards and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York.

The sum of $325, conscience money, due for Customs tolls on wearing apparel, was received at the Treasury, yesterday, from New-York.

Yesterday forenoon the train from Newburyport for Boston ran over a little girl at Georgetown, Mass., Crossing, severing her head from her body.

John Riddle, who is accused of the murder of Michael Callahan, in Chicago, last Sunday, was captured in Milwaukee yesterday afternoon.

The widow of Balta, the late President of Peru, who was assassinated, sailed from Aspinwall on the steamer Ocean Queen, for New-York, on the 5th inst.

The efforts of producers in the oil region to decrease the production of oil will probably prove a failure, the interest in the enterprise having generally died out.

Two boys, sons of a Mrs. Smith, of Albany aged thirteen and eleven years, were abducted while going to school, on Thursday, by an uncle residing in Canada, it is supposed.

In the General term, Supreme Court, in the case of Thompson against Benson, judgment was affirmed with costs. Calendar for Monday, Sept. 16.—Nos. 8, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69, 71, 74, 77, 79, 85, 88, 91, 93, 94.

Rev. Rowland H. Allen, recently appointed Secretary of the New-England branch of the American Tract Society, died on Thursday, at Neponset, Mass., where he officiated as pastor of the Congregational Society.

Mr. Jefferson, the comedian, in a note published in Baltimore yesterday morning, says: "Please mention that my eyes are completely cured, but I deem it prudent to retire from the stage till next season."

Charles Willoughby, a convict in the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, hanged himself with a rope made from sheets of his bed, yesterday. He was convicted of highway robbery in New-York and under sentence of twenty years.

The President on Thursday appointed Lorenzo Bretanno United States Consul at Dresden, and designated Chas. H. Loring to act as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in the absence of Chief Engineer King.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce was greatly agitated yesterday over the trial of E. L. & S. S. Johnson, charged with unmercantile conduct. The Chamber declared in favor of the suspension of the firm from membership.

Major A. K. Arnold, Ninth Cavalry, is assigned to the charge of the Disbursing Office at New-Orleans instead of that at Natchez, Miss., and Major John K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the New-Orleans Disbursing Office.

The Commission on the British and American Claims met in Newport on Wednesday and, without transacting business, adjourned to meet in Washington Oct. 2. They will consult together at Newport privately, but nothing will be put on record.

EUROPE.

A Belgian Coal Mine Flooded and Twenty-Five Miners Drowned.

Frightful Mortality on a Disabled Norwegian Ship.

Exciting Parliamentary Election at Preston, England.

Gratifying Tone of the Speeches at the Berne Dinner.

The Three Emperors Advise the Pope to Give Up the Jesuits.

MINING DISASTER.

Flooding a Coal-Pit in Belgium—Twenty-Five Miners Drowned.

Brussels, Sept. 13.—A coal-pit near Herstal on the Meuse was accidentally flooded today while the men were at work. The inundation was so sudden that twenty-five miners were drowned at the bottom of the pit.

MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.

The Crew of a Disabled Ship Nearly all Dead—The Cause Unknown.

London, Sept. 13.—The Norwegian bark Byfoget, Christianson, from Pernambuco for the Baltic, has arrived at Stavanger, Norway, disabled, nearly all her crew having died on the voyage. The cause of the mortality is not explained in the brief dispatch which announces her arrival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Election at Preston—The Vote by Ballot—An Exciting Contest.

London, Sept. 13.—The Parliamentary election is in progress at Preston, and is attended with great excitement. As the candidates rode to the polls today their supporters detached the horses from the carriages and drew them through the streets. The contest is very close, and both sides claim success. Under the new Ballot act, the process of voting and of counting the ballots is slow, and the result is not yet known.

Prof. John Tyndall, the celebrated naturalist, will visit the United States in October.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Banquet and Excursion of the Members as the Guests of the Swiss President and Council.

Berne, Sept. 13.—Yesterday, shortly after the reception of the gentlemen connected with the Geneva Tribunal by the President and members of the Federal Council, the entire party accompanied by several members of the diplomatic corps in Berne, including Gen. De Roeder, the German Minister, took a railway train for the town of Thun, where they embarked on a steam-boat and crossed the lake of that name to the village of Interlacken. After viewing the objects of interest at that place, they lunched at the Victoria Hotel, and returned to Berne in the afternoon. The weather during the day was splendid. Berne and Interlacken, as well as intermediate places through which the party passed, were profusely decorated with flags in honor of the distinguished visitors. The excursionists numbered about thirty.

At the banquet in this city last evening, given by the Swiss Federal Council in honor of the Arbitrators, sixty persons were present. All the English gentlemen connected with the Court were absent except Lord Tenterden.

The President of the Federal Council made the principal speech of the evening. He expressed the pleasure felt by the Government at the selection of a town in Switzerland for the meeting of the Tribunal.

Count Sclopis, the President of the Court, replied. He returned thanks on behalf of himself and colleagues for the hospitalities they had received from the Swiss Government and people.

Significant Tone of the Speeches at the Berne Dinner.

Geneva, Sept. 13.—The gentlemen of the Court of Arbitration returned to Geneva today. They express themselves highly gratified at their reception in Berne and Interlachen. In the speeches exchanged at the dinner on the occasion there was a marked tone of satisfaction at the happy conclusion of the work of arbitration and the achievement of a result which the speakers said was bound to have such a powerful influence for good, not only on the two countries more immediately concerned, but on all civilized nations. This feeling was more freely and definitely expressed than at the dinner at Geneva on Saturday night, when uncertainty may have still existed as to the form of the decision, and the unanimity of the Court on the main points at issue. It was evident last night that all uncertainty had been dissipated.

Contrary to previous announcement, it has been decided not to throw the doors open to the public at the final sitting of the Board to-morrow. With the exception of a few ladies and distinguished gentlemen, who have been invited to be present, none but the arbitrators, agents, counsel, and others entitled to admission at the general sessions, will be permitted to enter the council-room.

ROME.

The Emperors Advise the Pope to Give Up the Jesuits.

London, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Rome, says the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia, at their conference in Berlin, resolved to advise the Pope to abandon the Jesuits, and agreed to use their good offices with the Italian Government for the protection of foreign religious corporations in Italy.

FRANCE.

Serious Illness of Henri Rochefort at New-Caledonia—Bazaine's Trial.

Paris, Sept. 13.—M. Henri Rochefort, who has been exiled to the Island of New-Caledonia, is dangerously ill, and it is feared he cannot recover.

It is reported that the trial of Marshal Bazaine has brought to light facts of great gravity.

CHINA.

Subscriptions to the French Loan in Shanghai—Chinese Pupils for American Schools.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.—Shanghai has subscribed six million of francs to the French loan.

The rinderpest still prevails among the native cattle.

The King of Cambodia is visiting Canton.

An earthquake was felt at Ching-Kiang a few days ago.

A case of kidnapping a Chinese child occurred at Tien-Tsin, on the American steamer Shansi. The culprit, a Tien-Tsin man, was delivered to the American Consul, and by him to the Chinese authorities, who at once beheaded him.

The French Minister has arrived at Pekin.

Heavy rains are prevailing in the North.

Thirty Chinese pupils sail by the steamer Great Republic to the United States to be educated.

The cotton and rice crops promise to be good.

CUBA.

A Club Among the Government Clerks—The Cane Crop Promising.

Havana, Sept. 12, via Key West.—In a communication to the *Diario* the Government clerks indignantly deny that the Union they have formed for the improvement of their condition relates to politics, or is intended to disturb the peace. On the contrary, they affirm the utmost loyalty to Spain, but persist in demanding a change in the present system of labor.

The cane crop throughout the island promises an abundant yield.

The iron-clad Arapiles and the frigate Isabel have arrived at Guantanamo, from which place they will proceed to New-York, where the Arapiles will be repaired.

A MASSACRE BY MORMONS.

Slaughter in Cold Blood of a Company of Emigrants.

Affidavit of a Mormon Bishop who Saw the Mountain Meadows Butchery—The Mormon Militia and their Officers the Murderers, Under Orders from Head-Quarters—Cowardly Strategy of the Saints.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13.—The following is the affidavit in full by one of the least guilty among the participants in the affair, showing conclusively that the terrible Mountain Meadows massacre was the act of the Mormon authorities. It will be remembered that a large company of emigrants, on their way to California, are known to have been all killed, with the exception of the young children. When their massacre was discovered, the Mormons set afloat the story that they had perished by the hands of the Indians; but from time to time circumstantial evidence has appeared indicating that they were murdered in cold blood by the Mormons in revenge for previous outrages upon the latter perpetrated in Illinois and Missouri. A competent witness now states under oath that the Mormon militia attacked the emigrants, and after a fight of several days without result, sent in a flag of truce, offering them protection if they would lay down their arms. The terms being complied with, the entire party was butchered by their captors:

STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF LINCOLN, SS.—Personally appeared before me, Peter B. Miller, Clerk of Court of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Nevada, Philip Klingon Smith, who being duly sworn, on his oath says: My name is Philip Klingon Smith. I reside in the County of Lincoln, in the State of Nevada. I resided at Cedar City, in the County of Iron, in the Territory of Utah, from A. D. 1852 to A. D. 1859. I was residing at Cedar City at the time of the massacre at Mountain Meadows in said Territory of Utah. I had heard that a company of emigrants was on its way from Salt Lake City, bound for California. Said company arrived at said Cedar City; tarried there one day, and passed on for California. After said company had left Cedar City, the militia was called out for the purpose of committing acts of hostility against them. Said call was a regular military call from the superior officers to the subordinate officers and privates of the regiment at Cedar City and vicinity, composing a part of the militia of the Territory of Utah. I do not recollect the number of the regiment. I was at that time the Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Cedar City. Isaac C. Haight was President over said church at Cedar City and the southern settlements in said Territory. My position as Bishop was subordinate to that of said President. W. H. Darue was President of said church at Parowan, in said Iron County. Said W. H. Darue was also Colonel of said regiment. Said Isaac C. Haight was Lieutenant-Colonel of said regiment, and said John D. Lee, of Harmony, in said county, was Major of said regiment. Said regiment was duly ordered to muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, and prepared for field operations. I had no command nor office in said regiment at that time, neither did I march with said regiment on the expedition which resulted in said company's being massacred at the Mountain Meadows, in said County of Iron. About four days after said company of emigrants had left Cedar City, that portion of said regiment then mustered at Cedar City, took up its line of march in pursuit of them. About two days after said company had left said Cedar City, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Haight expressed in my presence a desire that said company might be permitted to pass on their way in peace; but afterward he told me that he had orders from head-quarters to kill all of said company of emigrants except the little children. I do not know whether said head-quarters meant the regimental head-quarters at Parowan, or the head quarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Salt Lake City.

When the said company had got to Iron Creek, about twenty (20) miles from Cedar City, Capt. Joel White started for the Pinto Creek settlement, through which said company would pass, for the purpose of influencing the people to permit said company to pass on their way in peace. I asked and obtained permission of said White to go with him and aid him in his endeavors to save life. When said White and myself got about three miles from Cedar City, we met Major John D. Lee, who asked us where we were going. I replied that we were going to try to prevent the killing of the emigrants. Lee replied, "I have something to say about that." Lee was at that time on his way to Parowan, the head-quarters of Col. Dawe. Said White and I went to Pinto Creek, remained there one night, and the next day returned to Cedar City, meeting said company of emigrants at Iron Creek. Before reaching Cedar City we met one Ira Allen, who told us that "the decree had passed devoting said company to destruction." After the fight had been going on for three or four days a messenger from Major Lee reached Cedar City, who stated that the fight had not been altogether successful, upon which Lieut.-Col. Haight ordered out a reinforcement. At this time I was ordered out by Capt. John M. Higby, who ordered me to muster, "armed and equipped as the law directs." It was a matter of life or death to me to muster or not, and I mustered with the reinforcing troops. It was at this time that Lieut.-Col. Haight said to me that it was the orders from head-quarters that all but the little children of said company were to be killed. Said Haight had at that time just returned from head-quarters, at Parowan, where a military council had been held. There had been a like council held at Parowan previous to that, at which were present Col. Dawe, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Haight and Major John D. Lee. The result of this first council was the calling out of said regiment for the purpose already stated. The reinforcement aforesaid was marched to the Mountain Meadows and there formed a junction with the main body. Major Lee massed all the troops at a spring, and made a speech to them, saying that his orders from "head-quarters were to kill the entire company, except the small children." I was not in the ranks at that time, but on one side, talking to a man named Slade, and could not have seen a paper in Major Lee's hands. Said Lee then sent a flag of truce into the emigrant camp, offering said emigrants that "if they lay down their arms he would protect them." They accordingly laid down their arms, came out from their camp, and delivered themselves up to said Lee. The women and children were then, by the order of said Lee, separated from the men and were marched ahead of the men. After said emigrants had marched about a half a mile toward Cedar City, the order was given to shoot them down. At that time said Lee was at the head of the column; I was in the rear; I did not hear Lee give the order to fire, but heard it from the under officers as it was passed down the column. The emigrants were then and there shot down, except seventeen little children, which I immediately took into my charge. I do not know the total number of said company, as I did not stop to count the dead. I immediately put the little children in baggage-wagons belonging to the regiment, and took them to Hamlin's Ranch, and from there to Cedar City, and procured them homes among the people. John Willis and Samuel Murdy assisted me in taking charge of said children.

On the evening of the massacre, Col. W. H. Dawe and Lieut. J. C. Haight came to Hamlin's, where I had the said children, and fell into a dispute, in the course of which said Haight told Col. Dawe that if he was going to report of the killing of said emigrants, "he should not have ordered it done." I do not know when or where said troops were disbanded. About two weeks after said massacre occurred said Major Lee (who was also Indian Agent) went to Salt Lake City, and, as I believe, reported said fight and its results to the Commander-in-Chief. I was not present at either of the before-mentioned councils, nor at any council connected with the aforesaid military operations, or with said company. I gave no orders except those connected with the saving of the children, and none after the massacre had occurred, and said orders were given as Bishop and not in a military sense. At the time of the firing of the first volley I discharged my piece. I did not fire afterward, though several subsequent volleys were fired. After the first fire was delivered I at once set about saving the children. I commenced to gather up the children before the firing had ceased.

I have made the foregoing statement before the above-entitled Court for the reason that I believed that I would be assassinated should I attempt to make the same before any Court in the Territory of Utah. After said Lee returned from Salt Lake City, as aforesaid, said Lee told me that he had reported fully to the President, meaning the Commander-in-Chief, the fight at Mountain Meadows, and the killing of said emigrants. Brigham Young was at that time the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Territory of Utah. And further deponent saith not.

(Signed,) PHILIP KLINGON SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

(Signed,) P. B. MILLER, County Clerk.

[District Court, Seventh Judicial District, Lincoln County, Nevada. Copy of seal.]

UTAH TERRITORY, COUNTY OF SALT LAKE—I, O. F. Strickland, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of affidavit with the original of the same, and that the foregoing copy is a true literal copy of said original, and that such comparison was made this 4th day of September, 1872.

(Signed) O. F. STRICKLAND.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY—I, James B. McKean, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of said Territory, do certify that I have carefully compared the above copy of an affidavit with the original of the same, and know the same to be in all particulars a true copy thereof.

(Signed) JAS. B. McKEAN,
Dated Sept. 5, 1872. Chief-Justice, &c.

LABOR IN ITALY.

Wages of Laborers and Mechanics in Carrara—Education Spreading Since 1859—The Quarries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—In reply to a circular issued by the Bureau of Statistics in the early part of last June, the following interesting letter has been received from Franklin Torrey, Esq., United States Consul at Carrara, Italy. The United States equivalent of Italian money is given in parenthesis.

The price of labor in this consular district averages as follows:

For marble-sculptors, from 4 to 5 lire, (76 to 96 cents, gold,) per day.

For marble-cutters, from 2 to 3 lire, (39 to 58 cents, gold,) per day.

For marble-polishers, from 1 80-100 to 2½ lire, (35 to 48 cents, gold,) per day.

For marble-quarrymen, from 1½ to 2½ lire, (29 to 48 cents, gold,) per day.

Blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, painters and shoemakers average about 2 lire (39 cents gold) per day. The common laborer from 1½ to 2 lire (29 cents to 30 cents gold) per day.

All mechanics work from sunrise until dark the year round, taking three hours a day for their meals in the Summer months, and two hours a day during the short days of the Autumn and Winter.

Boys and women earn from 80 100 to 1 lire (16 cents to 19¼ cents gold) per day in the quarries.

The principal article produced is marble, which gives employment for nearly the whole population of the district.

The silver and lead mines of Seranezza are very valuable, but not extensive. House rent and living expenses for the mechanics and laborers are very low, quite in proportion to their earnings, but the average rent of a good house containing ten rooms is 1,500 lire ($289 35) per annum.

The mechanics and laborers are very poor; they know not what comfort is. They usually have large families, and live in one or two rooms of a house where they cook, eat and sleep; I have known many instances where families of from five to eight persons, men, women and children, lived and slept in one room. Under these circumstances their education and morals may be imagined.

Few mechanics and laborers over thirty years of age can read and write, the better class of marble-cutters only excepted. Since the revolution of 1859 common public schools have existed, and nearly all children learn to read and write.

The value of marble, wrought and unwrought, exported to the United States direct during the year 1871, was 3,248,044 71-100 lire ($626,547 82.) A large portion of the most valuable sculpture and architectural work is sent to Florence, Rome, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles, and from thence to the United States as productions of those places.

There is also a large amount of olive-oil produced in this district and exported to the United States via Leghorn.

Carrara is a town of Northern Italy, a few miles distant from the Mediterranean, in what was formerly the Duchy of Modena. It derives its importance from its quarries, the marbles of which have been exported for upward of 2,000 years, and still appear inexhaustible in quantity. They are of various shades, but the most highly prized is the transparent white marble used for statuary, of which, however, the quantity obtained is small in comparison with that of the inferior kinds.

MORE CITY FRAUDS.

A Bill Increased Over One Thousand Per Cent.

Another of those mandamus cases against the Board of Audit, to compel the payment of claims against the City, in which the defense is fraud and overcharges, came up for argument before Judge Leonard in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The claim is made by Byrnes & Coppers, for putting in gas-fixtures, water-closets, &c., in the Hall of Records, and amounts to over $3,500. The claim had been audited and allowed by the old Board of Supervisors, who directed Controller Green to pay, but the latter refused, on the ground that the bill was fraudulently exorbitant. In support of this theory, and in opposition to a motion for a mandamus to compel the present Board of Audit to pass upon the bill formally, and direct the Controller to pay, affidavits from several members of firms dealing in gas-fixtures in this City were read to the effect that the materials furnished were comparatively small compared with the amount charged for, and that the prices were enormously excessive; that the whole work and materials were worth, at a fair value, something less than $300. To illustrate the fraud, the affidavits proceed to state particularly that in the bill furnished and audited by the Board of Supervisors there were 682 feet of gas-pipe charged for, while only 167 feet were furnished; 1,862 pounds of lead, but only 380 furnished; 215 pounds of solder, but only 15 pounds furnished; 2 brass pumps, but only one furnished; 2 water-closets, but no evidence of even 1 having been furnished; 135 days' work of gas-fitter, but 5 days necessary for work done, and less than 15 days, if all the material charged for had been furnished; 126 days for plumbing-work, but 5 days necessary for work done, and but 20 days, if all the work charged for had been done. As to prices, it is alleged that gas-pipe charged at forty cents was worth but fifteen cents; gas-pipe at thirty-five cents, worth twelve cents; brackets charged at $36, worth but $10; lead pipe and sheet-lead charged at twenty cents, worth but thirteen cents; water-closets charged at $36, worth but $10; wages charged at $7 50 per day, worth but $6 50.

The argument before the Court on behalf of the claimant, by Mr. Brooke, his attorney, was that the audit and allowance of the claim by the old Board of Supervisors was conclusive, and that it now rested with the present Board of Audit to merely formally allow the claim at the amount fixed by its predecessor.

On behalf of the City and in opposition to the claim, Mr. Dean argued that, the claim being unpaid, it was still within the control of the present Board of Audit, who had a right to go into its merits and cut it down to such amount as they might discover to be just, or disallow it altogether.

Judge Leonard took the papers and reserved his decision.

BOATING.

The Beaverwyck Boat Club, of Albany, recently issued a challenge to any six-oared crew to row them a three-mile race at Albany. Their neighbors, the Mutual Boat Club, of the same city, accepted the *defi*, and the result was a gig race, which took place on Monday last, over a straight-away three-mile course, with the tide, starting from a point off the lower portion of the city. The Beaverwycks rowed in good form, and led by a length before the second mile was reached, and then the Mutuals went to the front, and were again overtaken by the Beaverwycks, who then held them bow and bow. When near the goal, the Mutuals, by a fine spurt, shot a half-length to the front, and remained there to the end, winning the race in seventeen minutes thirty-eight seconds.

A shell race between the two Clubs is arranged to take place on Monday next, over the same course.

The Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, will have two races to-morrow, on the old Association course, at Hoboken. The first will be for the championship of the Club, the aspirants therefor being Mr. Andrew Dupignac and Mr. Robert Lefman, formerly of the Snippen Club. A gig race between members of the Club will then take place.

On Monday next, one of the most interesting races of the season will come off in the Kills between the Argonauta Rowing Association and the Neptune Boating Association, both prominent rowing organizations. The Neptunes have proved victorious in the two annual contests—'70 and '71—and the Argonautas have prepared themselves to cope vigorously with their rivals for the champion flag of '72. But the Neptunes have not been idle either; their crew has rowed very steadily for practice, and trained closely, and from the appearance of both crews, it is an easy matter to predict an unusually good race.

The Atalantas intend to locate on the shores of the Harlem River next season.

The Harlem Navy, recently organized, has changed its name to the Harlem Regatta Association. Mr. John C. Babcock, of the Nassau Boat Club, has been elected as President; Mr. Eugene Earle, of the Athletic Club, Vice-President; Mr. Richard L. Neville, of the Nautilus Boat Club, Secretary and Treasurer.

Several of our boat clubs intend making a tour around Manhattan Island before the season closes.

Another Land Swindler.

Charles B. Orvis, a well-dressed and apparently respectable man, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by Detective Bennett, of the Central Office, charged with swindling. The complaint was made by Mr. Nathan E. Reynolds, of No. 32 Chestnut-street, Brooklyn, who alleged that on the 25th of May last Orvis came to his place of business, Nos. 69 and 71 Liberty-street, and purchased $1,200 worth of hoop-skirts. Orvis said he was unable to pay cash, but gave three notes due in thirty, sixty and ninety days, secured by a warrantee deed of 3,120 acres of land in Barry and Stone Counties, Missouri, which he said he had received from the Government by letters patent. The goods were delivered to him. The notes were never paid, and on inquiry Mr. Reynolds found that Orvis never owned any land in Missouri. The prisoner, on being arraigned, was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

HUNGARY.

Changes in the Country—Railroads—Pesth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PESTH, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872.

Your correspondent returns to Hungary, after an interval of twenty-one years, to find a change and progress such as is seldom seen in a European country. The period of my first visit (in 1851) was just after the revolution, when a prodigious effort had been made by the nation to throw off the absolutism of Austria, which had notably failed, and the whole people had sunk again into a state of passive resistance and helplessness. The enthusiasm of the great uprising and its failure had been followed by its natural reaction. The people were depressed and despairing. Austria, or the House of Hapsburgh, which in all its history never knew how to be magnanimous, tried again the stupid, brutal means of repression, which in so many centuries it had found so successful in repressing freedom and extinguishing nationality. Magnanimity might have won the Hungarians; cruelty and oppression only solidified them against the Empire. In those years of my first visit, the prisons of the land were filled with men and women, the flower of the nation, who had been open enemies, but whom a Hapsburgher could never forgive. Each village and town was marked by the tombs and memorials of those executed after the war was over, and usually men of such character and talent as a nation cannot easily spare. It seemed as if the brutal purpose were to extinguish the best manhood of Hungary. Had such magnanimity occured to the counselors of the Emperor, or the slightest shade of it, as was shown to our rebellious States after the war, the fifteen years of depression which followed would have quickly changed, and the campaign which prostrated Austria before Prussia might have had a different ending.

The nation, in 1851, was a victim of spies, soldiers and Austrian officials. It had no life of its own. Its resources, small as they then were, were all sucked out to sustain the enormous military outlays of the Government of Vienna. Moreover, it lay crushed under the absolutist system, which had so long stupidly held that the depression and prostration of Hungary was the elevation of Austria. No improvements were encouraged; no railroads built; no trade developed. The outward growth of the nation in commerce was checked by every kind of prohibitive and protective duty. Hungary had really no outlet to the world.

It need not be said that all this, though it depressed and stupefied the people, did not really extinguish its national instincts. The noble dead whose graves covered so many village knolls, and the blood of the best and bravest which sprinkled so many scaffolds, were only a fresh pledge and an eternal reminder of the duty of the survivors to "country and liberty." Faith to Hungary became a religion, which grew stronger under persecution.

Of the gradual steps which brought about a change and the renovation of Hungary I shall not here speak. The providential retribution of tyranny came upon Austria, and in the hour of her great trial she found that absolutism had only made a weak conglomeration of States, which had no chance of success against a united and intelligent people, contented with its Government and employing the elements of freedom.

The change which strikes the eye in Hungary is something wonderful. In those years, she seemed a semi-oriental land, with the relics of Western feudalism everywhere, and utterly destitute of the means of modern improvement and progress.

RAILROADS.

In 1851, there was but one railroad in the interior of the country—from Pest h to Szolnok, some sixty miles in length—and I traveled throughout the land in wretched post-wagons over horrible roads, or was forwarded in the carriages of my friends. In many villages, the products could not be brought to market, and from some of the richest districts there was no opportunity of export. The land was rich in corn and wine, in fruit, wheat and cattle, but there was scarcely any connection with the outer world.

It always seemed to me then that, like our Western country, the interior only needed railroads to develop wealth to an amazing degree.

Hungary is a kind of vast prairie, begirt with mountainous districts. The smaller hills on the borders of this prairie are the vine hills where such famous wines are produced, and the higher mountains on the outskirts of the country contain the treasures of gold, copper, iron and coal yet to be developed. The central plain is a vast region which, though not equal to our prairies in richness, is still fertile enough to support a great population. Its especial products are Indian corn, wheat, fruit and grass. To bring out this wealth, and to carry the products of the vineyards to market, some two thousand miles of railroad have been built in every direction. Like our prairie roads, those on the Preszta require comparatively little expense, but those penetrating the mountain borders of the country are works often of vast expense and difficulty.

From Pesth, directly east, a road has been constructed through Gross Wardein, the mountain passes of Transylvania, Klansenburg, through the Maros valleys, and finally among the mountains to Kronstadt, there to connect with Bucharest, the Black Sea and Constantinople. There are still other branches through Arad, Karlsburgh and Bernannstadt, in like manner connecting with Wallachia and Turkey, while a branch brings the coal mines of Petrozney in connection with the interior.

South from Pesth, a great line through Szeyedin and Temesvar unites the Banat with Central Hungary. Through all these lines, the wines of Transylvania, its cattle and mineral products are brought near the markets of the world, and the rich products, mineral and vegetable, of Southern Hungary can be transported to the capital and to Germany.

On the north again, numerous lines bring the wines and minerals to the market in Pest,h or connect the whole country with Bohemia, Poland and Prussia.

There will shortly be an uninterrupted railroad connection between Pesth and Warsaw, and Pesth and Moscow. On the west again, a new and shorter line will soon be finished between Pesth and Vienna; one is in process of construction between Pesth and Gratz; the line between Fiume and Pest is nearly done—a work of vast difficulty; and the connection between Pesth and Trieste is complete. The whole important region between the Platten See and the Danube is thrown open by different lines. In fact, the whole country is opened by railroads, and numerous others are planned or in process of construction.

Where they are deficient, good lines of coaches and diligences bring the passengers rapidly to the desired points.

THE RESULTS.

Under the reviving power of railroads, Pesth has become another city. Its ancient, easy, semi-oriental character has given place to a stirring, modern, busy aspect. Enormous blocks of stately buildings have been erected; the handsome "Academy" has been built near the Danube; piers have been made, and the river is alive with steamboats and vessels bringing the products of the interior. Steam-mills have been built and great numbers of streets added. Water has been introduced, pumped up by steam from the river. In Ofen, tunnels are made, a steam railroad climbs right up the historic hill in a most frightful manner, and a horse railroad passes over the old battle-fields of the Turks and Huns.

There seems as much difficulty about dwellings as in New-York. Everybody is complaining of rents! Prices have risen in an alarming manner. Hotels are as expensive as in America. Wages are high (for Hungary.) The papers are no longer crowded with advertisements of lotteries, but of investments. Most of the advertising seems to be given to all the numberless devices and societies for drawing out the savings of the farmers and gentry.

In fact, Hungary as well as Germany has joined the grand industrial march of modern nations, and finds it by no means all a path of roses.

All this advance has occurred within the last seven or ten years.

SCHOOLS.

In the intellectual field the change is even more striking. Five years ago there was not a single respectable public school in the city. Now there are twenty-nine ward schools, with 140 teachers; thirteen people's schools, connected with parishes, with forty-five teachers, besides fifty private schools and two citizens' schools. Female teachers have been introduced—an improvement to which Germany has hardly attained; and no question of religious creed is made in the appointments. The "Hungarian Academy" has been opened to cultivate science, literature and the arts, forming a central point for the best thought of Hungary. The "Musaium," under her Pulszky, has become a most important institution, with an unequaled collection in some branches. Newspapers have multiplied to an incredible extent. All is life and progress.

C. L. B.

THE EXPRESS NUISANCE.

Experience of Numerous Victims of Dodd's Express or the New-York Transfer Company—Persons Insulted Who Demand Their Rights.

The complaints that daily reach the office of the TIMES from respectable persons who have been made the victims of the mismanagement and criminal carelessness of the New-York Transfer Company, (a combination of Dodd's, Studley's and Westcott's Expresses,) leave no doubt on the minds of thoughtful persons that the system of "baggage smashing" is again in force, but in somewhat of a legalized form. Not only is luggage detained beyond all reasonable time to account for accidental delays, but in many cases does not reach the hands of the proper owners at all; and in these latter instances the applicants for the missing property are either dismissed with an unsatisfactory answer or insulted by some insignificant clerk.

The complaint of the "little girl" who was kept at Long Branch several days without a change of clothing by the willful carelessness of one of "Mr. Dodd's enterprising drivers," who thrust her luggage into a stable near Twenty-eighth-street, and left it there despite the repeated application for its delivery, is but one of the many that have been made, and is only a counterpart of the complaint sent by the Brooklyn gentleman whose valise was detained from Monday, Sept. 2, until Friday, Sept. 6, when the distance to be traveled over was from the Company's office in Brooklyn to the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot in Hoboken. In this latter case the gentleman had paid for the transfer of his baggage beforehand, and the delay caused a severe loss to him. When he stated these facts to the official at the Brooklyn office he was grossly insulted, and in the most vulgar language.

The following is an aggravated case: A gentleman and lady from Boston arrived in New-York by the midnight train on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and put up at the Fifth-avenue Hotel for the night, giving their trunk to Dodd's Express to be sent to the Thirtieth-street Station, thence to Yonkers, their destination. The trunk has not since been seen nor can its whereabouts, after a vigorous search, be ascertained. The brother of the lady, a gentleman holding a high official position in this City, has been engaged during the past ten days oscillating between the West Thirtieth-street and the East Twenty-seventh-street Station, and the general office on Broadway, near Twenty-third street. No satisfaction can be had, as the General Agent is never to be found in his office, and Studley throws the blame on Dodd, while the latter shifts it on Westcott, although they all belong to the same Company. No check upon the baggage is kept at the shipping offices and if, by mistake, the trunk has been sent to Chicago, Albany, St. Louis, or any of the intervening railroad stations, there appears to be no means of finding it out. Meanwhile a lady away from home is deprived of her luggage, and no one can be found to be held responsible.

An old traveler for a commission house in Philadelphia arrived in this City a few days ago with a trunk containing valuable samples. He placed his trunk in charge of Dodd's Express, or rather the New-York Transfer Company, to be delivered to him the next day at Stamford, Conn., he in the meantime being anxious to secure a night's rest in this City. Next morning he pursued his journey to Stamford, and waited two days in vain (notwithstanding several telegrams had been sent) for the trunk of samples. He then returned to New-York, saw the agent to whom he had delivered the trunk, was told it had gone on, and when he persisted it had not reached Stamford, was told to go to the devil and find his trunk. After a laborious search the trunk was found in the Company's office, smashed nearly to pieces and the samples completely ruined. The traveler intends seeking redress through law Courts, for both loss of time and property.

On Sept. 3, a gentleman now at Plainfield, N. J., arrived in this City with a lady and his daughter by the Hudson River Railroad. He gave the checks for his baggage to Westcott, and went in Westcott's coach to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The baggage, however, did not arrive, and a whole week was occupied in looking for it. At the end of that time it was delivered at its destination, but not until it had been badly damaged by repeated concussions with harder substances.

About two weeks ago a gentleman of Hartford, Conn., arrived in this City from Philadelphia, and fearing that he would not connect with the 3 P. M. train to New-Haven, consulted Dodd's agent on the cars, and was told that the stage would not be there in time, but for $2 he would be conveyed there, "sure." The money was paid, but when the gentleman arrived in New-York, he applied unsuccessfully to the man who received the money for the conveyance. This agent was then too busy attending to the regular transfer-stage, and had no time to think of him; but when the gentleman applied for a return of the money, the information was received that he, the agent "was not authorized to return money." After some further delay, a carriage was supplied, which took the traveler to the Twenty-seventh-street Station, where it arrived about fifteen minutes after the train had left. The driver of the carriage then offered to catch the train at Forty-second-street, if another dollar was paid; but as the gentleman knew full well that the train had already left that depot, he refused to pay the amount, and resolved in future to trust to ordinary conveyances, rather than the Transfer Company, when desirous of crossing the City.

The above are but a few of the cases that have been brought to notice, but will serve to illustrate the system that is adopted by these monopolist expressmen, who have combined apparently to rob the traveling public of their time, patience, money and property.

The Nail Manufacturers.

The spike and nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States have advanced their rates for cut nails and spikes, owing to a recent advance in the price of pig-iron.

The following are the new prices upon which there is a discount of fifteen cents on all purchases from 100 to 1,000 kegs, and twenty cents on all those from 1,000 to 2,000 kegs:

	Per keg.		Per keg.
10d. to 6d., common...	$6 00	3d...	$7 50
8d. and 9d...	6 25	2d. and 3d., fine...	8 25
6d. and 7d...	6 50	Cut spikes, all sizes...	6 25
4d and 5d...	6 75		

Fencing and sheathing same prices as common. Finishing, flooring, box, coopers, casing, slating, trunk and tobacco, as follows: 3d., $8; 4d. and 5d., $7 25; 6d., $7; 8d., $6 75; 10d. and larger, $6 50. Clinch nails, 2 and 2¼ inch, $8; 2½ and 2¾ inch, $7 75; 3 inch and longer, $7 50.

In half-kegs fifty cents per cwt. more than the above.

GEORGIA SLANDERS FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Malicious Charges Against Mr. Henry Clews, the Banker—Exposed and Contradicted, by Mr. J. E. Conant, the Georgia Railroad Contractor.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. J. E. Conant, of the firm of J. Edwin Conant & Co., of No. 229 Broadway, yesterday, to obtain whatever information he could give in regard to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia, his firm having constructed the larger portion of the railroad. Mr. Conant affirmed in the most positive manner that the recent statements of the *Tribune* in regard to the connection of Mr. Henry Clews with transactions in issuing bonds, entering into contracts, &c., were base fabrications, and said that Mr. Clews had no connection with the roads for issue of bonds by railroads in Georgia upon which he advanced money to be used for the purposes of construction, except in the way of legitimate banking operations; neither had he any interest or connection with contractors, or any profits, nor benefits in any way whatever, except in the usual and legitimate line of his banking business; in fact, when offered as an inducement to him to advance upon the securities, that he should have an interest in this contract to build the Brunswick and Albany, and also Carterville and Van Nort Roads, in both of which Mr. Conant was contractor, he peremptorily declined, and the dealings with him was on a purely banking basis.

Mr. Conant gave the following history of the road and his own connection with it, which completely exonerates Mr. Henry Clews from the charges which have been brought against him for political purposes:

"I am a railroad contractor, and in the Summer of 1869 was given a contract to build the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia. At that time I found the Board of Railroad Directors to consist of a number of respectable New-York gentlemen, among whom were James B. Taylor, D. R. Martin, O. D. F. Grant, Charles L. Frost, Henry S. Wells, Chauncey Vibbard, Judge Avery and Ex-Gov. Mattison. I found on examination that the railroad had been built prior to the rebellion a distance of sixty miles. During the war the rails had been taken up and a portion taken by the State of Georgia to repair its own road, and the balance of the iron was distributed among the other roads of the State. Upon the collapse of the rebellion the bond-holders foreclosed the mortgage which they held, and took possession of the road to satisfy their bonds. They then formed a new company, and issued stock to secure their interests in the road. They also procured a renewal of their chartered rights from the Legislature. They then demanded of the State compensation for the iron which it took during the rebellion, and in consideration of this claim the State guaranteed the first-mortgage bonds of the Company to the extent of $15,000 a mile. Fifty miles of the road had to be built in one year from the passage of this act, which was dated March 17, 1869, otherwise the indorsement would not be good. At the time I took the contract I did not know H. I. Kimball nor Gov. Bullock. I stipulated with the directors that I should have the placing of four persons in the Board and the selection of the officers of the Company during the pendency of my contract. Charles L. Frost was selected as President, Henry Clews as Treasurer and Henry C. Mattison as Secretary. Mr. Clews' duties as Treasurer were to be merely nominal, as is usual with roads during construction, the requirements of him as such officer being only to sign the bonds and turn them over to the President and Trustees appointed by the Board as custodians. These men were selected to give character and respectability to the enterprise, as well as for my own protection. The bonds and stock which I was to receive for building the road were put into the hands of the Trustees, and were to be handed over as fast as the road was completed in sections of ten miles. This was done in accordance with the act of the Legislature, which required the road to be completed in sections of ten miles before the bonds were indorsed. The officers of the Company were required to execute these bonds and place them in the hands of the Committee, to be ready for delivery as the road was completed. Neither Mr. Frost, Mr. Clews nor Mr. Mattison were ever interested with me in the contract to build this road. When Mr. Clews commenced making advances to me to carry on my work I offered him a quarter interest in the contract, which he declined, giving as his reason that it would make him liable for the debts of the contractors, and consequently did not wish to be interested in such contracts. Although I commenced the work in August, when everything had to be sent from New-York to Georgia, and labor was scarce and difficult to get, I prosecuted the work with such vigor that at the middle of March I had sixty miles of the road finished. During this time I was continually harrassed by the Georgia Central Railroad interest, which was and is antagonistic to that of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. About this time I made the acquaintance of Mr. H. I. Kimball, brother of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine who was recently defeated, and as he had a great deal of influence in Georgia, I arranged for him to take an interest in the contract which I held; he was to furnish $100,000, which he failed to do, and on the 17th day of November following, when we had 100 miles of the road completed, I and my partner (Mr. Wm. L. Avery) sold out our interest to this Mr. H. I. Kimball, he agreeing to pay the debts of the concern up to that time, which he did; after I withdrew Mr. Clews declined advancing any more money, and Mr. Kimball employed as the financial agent of the Company Mr. S. H. Kneeland, who negotiated all the loans and transacted all the business at this end for the Company and himself as contractor.

Up to this date no bonds were indorsed by the State only as the road was built, in accordance with the law. Every bond which I received had the indorsement of N. L. Angier, Treasurer of the State, who satisfied himself that the work was fully and properly completed before he gave the indorsement. These bonds were negotiated by a New York German banking-house, through their connections in Frankfort and Berlin, and there is not the slightest doubt that the State is in duty and honor bound to pay these honest obligations.

Some misunderstanding had arisen between Mr. Kimball, Gov. Bullock and N. L. Angier, and after I left the indorsements were, by act of Legislature, vested in the Governor instead of the State Treasurer, and no more bonds were indorsed by the latter.

An act was also passed at that time to exchange the second mortgage bonds, which I received as part payment on my contract, for State bonds. In other words, the State purchased the second mortgage bonds of the road at eighty cents, giving its own bonds in exchange at par. This act of the Legislature was between the State and the contractors, and not the Company. The State now holds these second mortgage bonds for the distance of completed road. Mr. Kimball got the benefit of this act after I left the road as the contractor.

I wish this to be distinctly understood, that Mr. Clews had no interest in my contract nor in the obtaining of it, and I know that he had none with the parties who succeeded me, as Mr. Kimball complained to me that Mr. Clews would not make the advances which he had asked, wished and needed. I am a Democrat and a strong one, but I cannot bear to see a man whom I know as thoroughly as Mr. Clews to be an honest man assailed through partisan malice. I feel it just to Mr. Clews to add, from my personal experience of the cautious manner in which he conducts his business, and from my knowledge of all these Georgia affairs, about bonds that I know the charges in the *Tribune* and made by Georgia politicians and papers about his connection with such irregularities, are utterly untrue and without foundation, and regret to see political use made of such groundless calumnies."

The substance of this statement was in my affidavit to the Georgia Bond Committee, which affidavit the said committee omitted in their report to the Georgia Legislature, I suppose because it was favorable to Mr. Clews. Much of the affidavit of Mr. Chas. S. Frost, the President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, was also left out of their report.

Collision on the Central Railroad—An Oil Train Wholly Destroyed.

From the Schenectady Star, Sept. 9.

A terrific collision occurred yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, between a freight-train and an oil-train, on the New-York Central Railroad, about three miles west of this city, resulting in the total destruction by fire, of the locomotive, No. 277, six cars loaded with oil, two cars of freight and two caboose cars, together with all their contents, beside considerable damage to the track.

Several cars of a freight-train coming East had become detached by the breaking of a coupling. The train was stopped as soon as the accident was discovered, and backed up to make the connection. In the meantime a brakeman was sent back to warn the following train, but the morning was so very foggy that the engineer of locomotive No. 277, which was drawing a train of oil-cars and following in the wake of the broken train, did not observe his signals and ran by him. The oil-train was running at a rapid speed, and, owing to the prevailing fog, the engineer, Mr. William Teller, of this city, did not see the preceding train until within a short distance. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, Mr. Teller immediately reversed his engine, and he and the fireman jumped for their lives.

The next instant the locomotive plowed into the rear of the train with a terrible crash. So great was the force of the collision that the locomotive was lifted completely off the rails, and fell across the two tracks, the tender lying directly in the rear of the foot-board of the engine, in the ditch, south of the track. Four cars, two cabooses and two cars of the freight-train were demolished by the collision. The fire of the furnace of the locomotive communicated with the oil-cars, which were immediately in flames. Fed by the oil from the barrels on the oil-train the fire burned and spread rapidly and furiously.

A train following the oil-train soon came up and was stopped only in time to prevent another collision. By this time six of the oil-cars were in flames, and had not the remaining cars been pulled back out of the way by the locomotive of this train, the whole of the oil-train, numbering about twenty cars, would have been consumed. One of the cars of the freight-train was loaded with flour.

The fire raged furiously and spread rapidly, and soon every particle of combustible material about the locomotive and the ten cars was destroyed, leaving nothing but the iron work. The rails were warped and twisted for a considerable distance, so intense was the heat, while the telegraph poles, fences, grass, stumps, bushes, &c., alongside the road, were burned for a considerable distance from the track.

Mr. Teller, the engineer, was, we learn, quite seriously injured by his leap from his engine, falling and striking his breast upon a tie. He also narrowly escaped being enveloped in the sea of burning oil which covered the track for a considerable distance. A conductor on the freight-train also narrowly escaped. He was, we believe, coming down on the train "dead-head," and was asleep in his caboose when the collision occurred. He received some severe injuries about the face. His watch and some other personal property was consumed in the flames.

THE BENNETT ESTATE.

Last Will and Testament of the Late James Gordon Bennett—The Disposition of His Property.

The following is a copy of the last will and testament of James Gordon Bennett, deceased, late of this City, as recently admitted to probate (all parties consenting thereto) by Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate. The estate devised is said to amount in value to about $5,000,000:

THE WILL.

This is the last will and testament of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the City of New-York, which I make publish and declare in manner and form following, that is to say:

First—I desire my debts, funeral and testamentary expenses may be paid by my executor, hereinafter named, as soon as may be after my decease.

Secondly—I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, provided she will accept the same in lieu of her dower in my estate, the use and occupation of my house, stable and appurtenances, situate on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, together with the furniture, fixtures, paintings, ornaments, silver and fittings in the said house, and the carriages, horses and harness and other effects in said stable, to have and hold the same free of rent and charge therefor, for and during the term of her natural life or widowhood, and also an annuity or annual sum of money equal in amount to one-half of the actual net rental of my real estate, except the building known as the New-York *Herald* building, on the corner of Broadway and Ann-street; and said annuity shall be paid to my wife in equal fourth parts on the 1st days of March, June, September, and December in each year, the first payment to be due and payable on the first one of said days for payment which shall arrive next after my decease: the said annuity to be paid to my wife for and during her natural life or widowhood. And if my wife will not accept said bequest in lieu of her dower then I revoke all devise and bequest in her favor, and limit her share and interest in my estate to her dower.

Thirdly—I give, devise and bequeath to my son, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the said building on the corner of Broadway and Ann-street, known as the New-York *Herald* Building, and the good will of the New-York *Herald* newspaper, (both the daily and weekly,) established by me, with all the establishment (including the building) for carrying on said newspaper. This will include, or is intended to include, all leases, mortgages or contracts in existence, in any way relating to said building or newspaper, and which leases, mortgages and contracts are to be assumed and paid by my said son; and it will include all personal property in the New-York *Herald* Building and all stock of paper that may be stored elsewhere for use on said paper. I also give, devise and bequeath to my son, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the good will, stock in trade, machinery, tools, type, presses and other furniture, fixtures and effects of, belonging and appertaining to, my printing-office, called and known as the Metropolitan Printing Office.

Fourthly—As to all the rest, residue and remainder of my real estate, I give, devise and bequeath the same unto the trustee of this, my will, upon trust, to let the same in the discretion of my said trustee, in such manner as to my said trustee shall seem expedient, for any term not exceeding three years. The rents of my said real estate are to be applied by my said trustee—First, in payment of taxes, assessments, interest and other outgoings on that part of my real estate. Secondly, in payment of said annuity to my said wife, and the residue of the net annual income arising from the rents of my said real estate, and the other half to my daughter, Jeanette Bennett.

Fifthly—During the minority of my daughter my trustee shall expend or pay to her so much as he may consider advisable for her education, support and maintenance, having regard for her position and income, and as to so much of the annual income of my daughter during her minority which shall not be paid or expended for her education, support and maintenance, the same shall be invested by my said trustee for the benefit of my daughter, to be paid to her on her attaining the age of twenty-five years.

Sixthly—On the decease or second marriage of my wife all the residue of my estate shall be equally divided between my son and daughter. As to the share of my daughter, if she shall be then under the age of twenty-five years, the same is to be held and applied by the trustee of this my will in manner aforesaid until she shall attain the age of twenty-five years, and to be paid to her on her attaining the age of twenty-five years.

Seventhly—The share and interest of my daughter is to be for her own sole and separate use, free from the debts, engagements, and control of any husband with whom she may intermarry, and to be without power of anticipation; all payments to be made to her personally or on her receipt subscribed by her own proper hand at and not before the time of such payment.

Eighthly—In case of the death of my daughter before her mother, or before her attaining the age of twenty-five years, and leaving a child or children, then the share or interest of my daughter which would have been payable to her at her age of twenty-five years, and at the death of her mother, shall go to and belong to her child or children.

Ninthly—I appoint my son, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the sole trustee and executor of this my will.

Lastly—I revoke all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name, at the City of New-York, this 23d day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed,) JAMES G. BENNETT, [L. S.]

Subscribed, published and declared by the said James Gordon Bennett, the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, the undersigned, who, in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

(Witness,) BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
No. 12 West Thirty-sixth-street, New-York.
(Witness,) JOHN TOWNSEND,
No. 66 Lexington-avenue, New-York.

CODICIL.

This is a codicil to the last will and testament of me, James Gordon Bennett, which I make, publish and declare in manner following; that is to say:

As to all the share and interest in my estate, which by my will I have devised and bequeathed to my daughter, Janet Bennett, I hereby direct that the same shall not be paid to her, my said daughter, upon the death of my wife, or upon her, my said daughter, attaining her age of twenty-five years, and I revoke so much of my said will as directs the trustee of my said will to pay to her, my said daughter, her said share in my estate on the death of my wife, or upon her, my said daughter, attaining her age of twenty-five years, and in lieu of paying her, my said daughter, the said share in my estate upon the death of my wife, or upon her, my said daughter, attaining the age of twenty-five years, I hereby direct my said trustee during the life time of my said daughter, to pay her yearly and every year the net rents, profits and proceeds of the share in my estate by my said will devised and bequeathed to her, my said daughter, the same to be paid to her in half-yearly instalments, and to be paid for her own sole use, free from the debts, agreements, or contract of any husband with whom she may intermarry, and to be without power or anticipation, and all payments to be made to her personally or her receipt, subscribed by her own proper hand, at and not before the time when each payment shall be due. And at and upon the death of my said daughter, I direct that the share and interest in my estate, which by my said will is devised and bequeathed to my said daughter, shall go to the child or children of my said daughter living at her decease, and to the child or children of any deceased child of my said daughter, in equal proportions among them; the child or children of any and each deceased child of my said daughter to take the share which the parent would have taken if living.

In all other respects I ratify and confirm my said will.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name at the City of New-York, this 6th day of June, in the year 1871.

(Signed,) JAMES G. BENNETT.

Signed, published and declared by the testator, James Gordon Bennett, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, in our presence, and we, at the request of the said testator, in his presence and in the presence of each other, subscribe our names as witnesses.

(Witness,) JOHN TOWNSEND,
No. 8 East Tenth-street.
(Witness,) JOHN ANDERSON,
Flushing, L. I.

Congressman Strong's Illness—Its Supposed Cause.

From the Hartford Courant.

The disease of which Congressman Strong died was cerebro spinal meningitis, and not the spotted-fever, as some have supposed. Frequently, when the disease lingers, spots do appear on portions of the body, but it is a misnomer to apply the term spotted-fever to it. It is not a contagious disease, which the spotted-fever is. There have been a considerable number of cases of it in this city and vicinity during the past year or two, some of which have proved fatal, while others have recovered. The same local causes which will frequently produce typhus and typhoid fever will bring on an attack of this disease. It is the opinion of his attending physicians that Mr. Strong contracted the seeds of the disease while in Washington, during the early Summer. The streets of that City were torn up—old wood pavements removed—exposing a large amount of filth, so much so that the whole atmosphere was tainted and a great deal of sickness, especially among public men, was occasioned by it. At one time the entire delegation from Connecticut was unable to attend to business. Two or three members of Congress died. Mr. Strong was considerably prostrated, and wrote home that he was sick, and when he came home finally he complained of feeling badly, but hoped that the pure air of Connecticut would speedily relieve him, and it did apparently; though a month ago he declined somewhat, but did not complain, and then subsequently rallied again, and appeared to be as well as ever. The doctors believe that the original trouble, caused by the foul air in Washington, lingered about him and at last occasioned his sudden and fatal attack.

BERLIN.

The New City—Apprehensions Caused by the Conference of the Emperors.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1872.

The new imperial city, resplendent in unaccustomed brilliancy, and conscious of its increased dignity and glory, is just now alive with two topics of strangely different nature. The sharp-tongued, sarcastic "Berliner" makes infinite fun of the authorities, who, he says, have Americanized his city to such a degree, that squatters, genuine and unmistakable squatters, have actually taken possession of various localities within and immediately without the corporation lines. He takes his wife and children of an afternoon to see the barracks, where hundreds of homeless people have lived now for weeks under miserable shelters hastily constructed of a few planks and brushwood gathered in the near forests. No gypsy camp could be more picturesque, no crowd more motley, and what gives the improvised settlements a peculiarly romantic air, is the fact, that there is no squalid poverty, no wretched lawlessness to inspire disgust. The good people who play thus, unconsciously, the part of our Western squatters, are more or less independent, skilled workmen, industrious mechanics, and often well-educated persons, who have all come to the great city, allured by the high wages, the active life and the intense excitement that pervades the capital of the new Empire. They can easily find employment; they have an abundance of food and good clothing; they even send their children to school, and attend their churches with great regularity. But they can find no homes. Berlin, with all its matchless architectural beauty, and with all the vast treasures of French gold that pour ceaselessly into its coffers, is wretchedly poor in houses. One cause of this anomalous state of things is the vast influx of people of all classes and characters, from the high-born prince to the humblest mechanic, who come in crowds from all parts of the world to share the golden harvest. The triumph of Prussia over Austria brought Berlin nearly a hundred thousand new inhabitants; the triumph over France, and the re-establishment of the German Empire under Prussian auspices, has added a much larger number. Unfortunately, this addition to her population comes at the very time when the labor question is at its height, and strikes innumerable have paralyzed industry and enterprise to an almost incredible degree. Instead of the fifteen hundred houses which would be required to lodge the new-comers, only eight hundred have been erected, and thus the extraordinary state of things has been produced that, on an average, every house in Berlin is computed to hold fifty-five inmates. The authorities are justly alarmed at the dangers resulting from such overcrowding, and the threatening approach of the cholera from the East increases the alarm. It is curious and most ominous to see how even an all-powerful monarchy like imperial Prussia is, for a time at least, helpless when called upon to contend with the portentous labor question. The most energetic measures will, of course, be taken to overcome the difficulty. The squatters have received permission to remain in their barracks till the 1st of October, but troops are stationed all around the city to prevent further encroachments and to enforce the immediate withdrawal of the unlucky houseless wanderers when the time is expired. Manufacturers begin to erect large blocks of buildings for their operatives, and the City Government offers liberal rewards and great facilities to all house-builders.

A similar difficulty threatens to arise with regard to the influx of imperial and royal personages who propose to attend the solemn renewal of the Holy Alliance. The grand spectacle of a congress of sovereigns, which marked the down fall of the great Napoleon and distributed crowns and settled dynasties in 1815, is to be once more exhibited to the world after the overthrow of the nephew of his uncle. All Europe looks with intense apprehension at this meeting of the three great Eastern monarchs. Germany itself does not believe in the harmless character which official papers endeavor to give to the memorable ceremony. People say very justly that peace might be very well preserved by diplomatic agents, and that there was no need for three Emperors and a whole host of smaller Princes coming together in order to say once more that all they want is peace. Special measures of protection are only taken when special dangers threaten, and great efforts are not made without great purposes.

England is probably the only Power that must needs view this formidable array of overwhelming force with dismay. If Germany, Russia and Austria ever should combine for a common purpose, there is no Power on earth capable of resisting their will. Western Europe, once capable of keeping up the so-called balance of power, and thus eminently useful to Great Britain, is reduced to absolute inactivity, and Italy is reminded of her humble position by receiving no invitation to the great Congress. What will be the precise purpose of the interview has not yet leaked out; it is, however, well understood in higher circles that the main subjects of discussion will be the three great burning questions of Europe—the claims of Germany upon the Baltic provinces, once the property of the Order of German Knights, and still inhabited by a purely German population; the claims of Austria upon the Principalities adjoining Hungary, and controlling to a certain extent the navigation of the Danube; and finally, the demands of Russia for the long-coveted Dardanelles. Any one of these questions, if seriously brought to an issue, would set the Old World once more on fire, and statesmen appreciate fully the great importance of keeping them all in abeyance, at least until the reorganization of the two Empires of Germany and Austria is fully accomplished.

It is rumored, moreover, that the subject of emigration will also receive special attention at this memorable Congress. For many years already, Germany especially, has chafed under the large number of valuable citizens who have left their homes to increase the wealth and the power of our own country. In proportion as the Northern and Western States of the Union have increased their efforts to make the attractions of the New World known to Germans, the authorities of the Empire also have redoubled their zeal in retaining their subjects. The heavy taxation produced by the rebellion, the pay of political warfare, the horrors of social disorganization at the South, in short all the troublesome questions of our national life, are constantly and industriously brought before the public, and if these often exaggerated pictures have as yet failed to produce an effect upon the masses, it must be confessed that they have influenced many among those, whose coming to our shores would have been specially welcomed. Unfortunately the ability and the zeal of our Consuls stands in no proportion to the prestige exercised by men like Kapp and others, who are eagerly listened to and readily believed, as they profess to speak from experience and to be anxious for the welfare of their countrymen.

Sequel to the Lambrecht Case—A Young Ruffian Sent to Sing Sing for Ten Years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Bedford, William O'Brien was indicted for a felonious assault on Officer Tully on Sunday evening, the 25th of February last. The prisoner was previously indicted, conjointly with Edward Keeler, who was convicted of being implicated in the assault which resulted in the death of Officer Lambrecht. It appeared in the evidence that on the evening in question the attention of Officer Tully was attracted by a row in the liquor-store at the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh street, kept by a Mr. Miller, and on entering, Keeler attempted to wrest his club from him. In the struggle he was thrown down, and on rising the prisoner struck him in the forehead with a stone which rendered him insensible. On regaining consciousness, Tully went to the station-house, and having reported the occurrence, Officer Lambrecht was dispatched to secure the arrest of the assailants. In a scuffle which subsequently ensued, Lambrecht lost his life. The jury promptly convicted the prisoner. Judge Bedford, in sentencing him to ten years' imprisonment, expressed his determination to deal severely with the gangs of young loafers who infest the street corners to the annoyance and danger of respectable citizens

CUBA.

A Rebellion of Coachmen—Significance of the Movement—Active Measures of Ceballos—The Havana Clerks—The Porto Rico Elections—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1872.

When Napoleon said of the Spaniards, "They never learn anything and they never forget anything," he undoubtedly pronounced a very good judgment for the time, but even the Spaniards begin to crawl with the advances of the age; they have not yet learned how to walk. Last Sunday we had a strong proof of this in the ridiculous *finale* of the heroes who inaugurated the movement against Dulic, (then aided by respecable people,) who revenged Castañon's death by killing innocent people in the street, cowed all Havana, and managed to obtain a gratis exhibition in having eight students executed. On Sunday last the coachmen, of whom seven-tenths are Spaniards, and the Volunteers, resolved to show the Government that laws were not made for them, that the day of obedience had passed, and that the mob should reign and govern. Of late most of the three thousand coachmen had become insolent to such a degree as to cause universal disgust; the people complained, and the coachmen laughed, violating every city ordinance. Coaches, on taking people home, would after dark, stop in the middle of a block, some confederates of the coachman would come to each side, and, with the point of a dagger between the passenger's ribs, would politely ask him for his money. The Governor then republished the orders hitherto in force, and the coachmen took offense at this. They counted on the assistance of the draymen, and three thousand armed men, with an assisting mob of ten thousand unarmed men, is not to be despised. This is the force they depended upon. Three Gallegos and one Austrian were reported to be the leaders of the movement; the Canary Islanders, as more civilized and tractable, refused to take any prominent part. Over one thousand coachmen had put up their carriages, and in groups of about twenty-five, armed with bludgeons, knives and pistols, had taken possession of the entrances of the principal streets and compelled every coachman to return to his stable. At 8 o'clock in the morning the riot began to assume more formidable proportions, the bottle having made its appearance. A drunken Spaniard is a sad case, indeed; as long as the Spaniard remains sober he can be reasoned with, but once under the influence of liquor he becomes ferocious. Cholera and war have made the Spaniards take to gin and the Cubans to brandy; the former total abstinence of both has become a thing of the past. The rebellious coachmen made free use of their cudgels on such of their calling as refused to take their coaches home at once and join them. Everywhere people began to close doors and windows; and countenances which are never seen during daytime made their appearance on the streets. Ignorant people supposed that the coachmen were on a strike, hearing the word mentioned, while the movement was simply the first trial of strength between the lower and the better class of Spaniards. Gen. Ceballos heard of the matter, in fact the rioters were within a few yards of his Summer residence; and accompanied by a few police officers, he came along the paseo to Havana. At the head of the paseo he met a group of coachmen and others, and he stopped his carriage. "What are you doing here?" asked the General, and the answer was, "Go to —, you — — —." Hardly were the words out of the fellow's mouth when Ceballos was out of the carriage, and with the fellow by the throat was giving him blow after blow with a heavy cane. "Cut them down," Ceballos shouted to the police officers with him, "unless they throw their sticks away at once." In less than a minute Ceballos and four policemen had disarmed over forty armed rowdies; a little further ahead some coachmen were beating a Canary Islander who refused to join them, until his head was like a jelly. Ceballos ran toward them, accompanied by two men, and the coachmen fled in dismay. Similar scenes were repeated everywhere, the example of the Captain-General having given the people and Volunteers the cue how to act; if Ceballos had not been so determined at the outset, the coachmen would have had control of the city before 12 o'clock, as the mob has hitherto always gained the day. Of all the contemptible and cowardly mobs, that of the coachmen on Sunday was the most disgusting. The attempt of the mob to have a regular holiday failed, however, as the Spainards here have seen the danger of allowing the lower classes to have all the power they want. The police for once acted almost like policemen ought to act, and officers of Volunteers arrested rioters who wore Volunteer uniforms. In front of the Captain-General's palace, Capt. José Echaniz, of the Volunteers, arrested a Gallego, who wore a Volunteer uniform and who was making an incendiary speech to a lot of coachmen. Echaniz waited until the man was separated from the rest, and grabbed him, dragging him over to the barracks, where the man confessed that he was not a Volunteer; that he had just come out of the penitentiary, and that his first cousin was the editor of a prominent low journal, published somewhere in the interests of the Spanish party. The Captain-General re-enforced all the guard stations, requesting the Admiral to have his forces ready in case of emergency; and he ordered the Commanders of the Cabaña, Principe and Morro forts to bring their guns to bear on the city. During the afternoon a commission of draymen called on Gen. Ceballos, and as some of their complaints appeared reasonable, he promised to look into them. The remarks of the *Diario* and *Constancia* in relation to this incipient war of Spaniards against Spaniards, and Spaniards against the law, are such as were to be expected. Both journals throw out hints that the row was caused by machinations of the Cuban laborantes, when simon-pure Spanish laborantes were the movers of the whole. On Monday morning nearly all the coaches for hire were again at work, and the trial of the nine ringleaders is now going on.

THE HAVANA CLERKS.

A different movement to that of the coachmen, and one inaugurated with more reason, and without attempting the use of force, is that of the white slaves, the Havana clerks. I ought to say Spanish slaves, as the blacks are in many respects better off than these poor, ill-treated and over-worked men. A clerk in a Havana dry-goods or other establishment begins his labors at 6 A. M. by cleaning up the shelves, the junior clerks, or boys, sweeping the floors. Good meals are furnished by the employers, all clerks eating and sleeping in the establishment where they are employed; at 10 to 11 P. M. the establishment is closed, and the clerk's labor is over for that day, it having lasted from fifteen to seventeen hours. Not a single public library exists in Havana, and, excepting one or two small societies, nothing exists to afford innocent or instructive pastime to the young men. The small spot called a park and numerous bar-rooms are the only places where they can go, and this only once every fortnight—after noon on Sundays. The poor clerks want this state of affairs changed, and as many are members of the Casino, they called for an assemblage of clerks to discuss the matter at the saloons of that institution. But as poor Spaniards have no rights which a wealthy slave-owner is bound to pay much attention to, the Casino published a counter advertisement immediately, and denounced Mr. Juan Ortir for having published the advertisement contrary to the regulations of the Casino. And here the Casino made a great mistake; the mercantile clerks would never have made common cause with the coachmen and cartmen; today all are one in ideas and aspirations. The movement of the clerks is not a strike strictly speaking; it is a demand to be treated like human beings, to be accorded sufficient time to attend to religious and social duties, to be given an opportunity to practice the religion taught him by his fathers instead of becoming an atheist, like nine-tenths of the people of this country, and to be allowed to mingle with respectable families instead of going in the company of lewd women and low men.

PORTO RICO ELECTIONS.

The Porto Rico elections have given the Spaniards in Cuba a great deal to think of. The abolition element is growing, and the results of the last elections have placed the Porto Rico Spaniards in open conflict with the Captain-Generals. The secession element is in the ascendant, though it has always been composed of a majority of inhabitants. Of the fourteen Deputies elected seven are downright secessionists, but the Porto Ricans are much smarter than the Cubans, they do not fight the Spaniards, but say yes to everything the Spanish Government says, and march in accord with the Liberal party and Republicans in old Spain, obtain the rights to which at present they are entitled to as citizens or subjects of the Spanish monarchy. Unless matters are handled very delicately in Porto Rico, an outbreak is imminent between the ultra Spanish and the Liberal parties, but the latter will fight with the flag of Spain, shouting, "Hurrah for Spain, its King and Constitution, and down with slavery," and this battle cry will insure them success, as they will not pretend to fight against Spain and its authorities, but will stand beside the Captain General against the European Spaniards whom they will treat as rebels to Spain.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The yellow fever continues to make numerous victims. The French bark Jaques Seurin, which left Macas with three hundred Chinamen, arrived here with two hundred and thirty-five, sixty-five having died during the passage, and several having been killed in a mutiny....Mr. Y. B. Cantero has been dismissed from the office of Administrator of the Havana Railroad, and Lieut.-Col. Abden Roldan elected to fill the vacancy. ....The number of robberies and assaults has not decreased much, and the activity of the police in arresting vagabonds is already on the wane.

QUASIMODO.

A Singular Occurrence.

From the Newport (R. I.) News Sept. 12.

A New-York lady visiting in Providence the past two weeks was strongly impressed that she ought to go home, and made arrangements to go last Friday night, but was prevailed on to stay over Sunday so as to have a relative's company. On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock she awoke, and saw her sister that she had left in New-York standing in her room, and got up to meet her when the vision vanished. She returned to her bed, fell asleep and was again awakened with the recurring vision, and by noon received word that her sister whom she had left at home well, and of whose illness she had not heard, had died at that very hour.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 13.—Flour scarce and firm at full prices. Wheat active and higher; closed quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 28, bid cash; $1 22¾, seller September; $1 18¾, seller October; No. 1 Spring sold at $1 32¼@$1 33; No. 3 Spring at $1 18; Rejected at $1 06. Corn in fair demand and firm. Sales of No. 2 Mixed at 37c. regular, cash or seller, September; 38½c.@38¾c., seller October; No. 2 high-mixed, afloat, sold at 38c.; rejected at 20½c.@20¾c. Rye in good demand; sales of No. 2 at 56c.@57c. Barley steady; sales of No. 2 Fall at 67c.@67½c. Pork dull and nominal; held at $14 50 for regular; irregular, $14. Lard steady at 9c. for Winter, 8¾c.@8¾c. for Summer. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bacon—Nothing doing but nominally firm. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights declining; Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 12c. Receipts—2,500 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 36,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 230,000 bushels Corn, 101,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 65,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts today, 476 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,596 head, or 388 cars, against 586 cars for the same time last week. Market completely bare of stock. All Cattle left unsold yesterday afternoon were shipped this morning. No sales to record. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 1,609 head making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400 head against 19,600 head for the same time last week. Market closed dull and heavy at ¼c. to ⅜c. off on Canada Lambs, and Western Sheep; Canada Sheep remain strong at yesterday's prices. Several lots Lambs and Sheep unsold which will be shipped East today in first hands; sales of 367 Canada Lambs, ranging from 72 to 75 lbs. at $7; 28 Canada Sheep, ranging from 110 to 126 lbs., at $5 25@$6. Hogs—Receipts today, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 27,000 head, against 28,000 head for the same time last week; market active at an advance on good Hogs of 12½c. ₱ cwt.; sales of 504 head Michigan Hogs, ranging from 164 to 200 lbs., at $4 50@$5; 600 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 180 to 255 lbs., at $5@$5 30; 115 Indiana Hogs, averaging 193 lbs., at $4 90.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—Flour firm, and but few lots sold at an advance of 10c.@15c. Wheat in good demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25; No. 3 Fall at $1 65; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 75. Corn, a shade higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 36c., cash; 35½c.@36c. seller October. Oats, a shade higher; sales of No. 2 at 26c. for cash; 27½c. seller October; 28c@28½c. buyer October. Barley firmer at 65c.@75c. Hops firmer, but not quotably higher; Rye firm; sales of prime at 65c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork quiet at $14 12½@$14 50. Bacon firm and only a limited jobbing demand. Dry Salted Meats have an advancing tendency; Clear Sides sold on track at Kansas City at 9c. Lard firmer; sales of Winter tierce at 9¼c.; do. keg at 11c. Live Hogs firm at 4¾c.@5¼c. Cattle unchanged at 6c.@6¼c. for choice shipping. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady, but dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn quiet. Barley quiet; nominally $1 05 for Canada. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton; High-wines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c; to Albany, 42c. Receipts, by Lake—60,000 bushels Wheat; 2,487,000 feet Lumber. Receipts shipped, by Canal—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,149,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Clover-seed—No sales. Timothy wanted at $3 75@$3 95. Flaxseed, $1 95@$2. Flour in moderate demand for home trade; no export demand; Superfine, $4 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$9 50, the latter for fancy; Indiana and Ohio do., $8@$9; St. Louis do., $8 75. Wheat dull and weak; fair and choice Red Western, $1 60@$1 70; choice Delaware Red, $1 80; Amber, $1 73; White, $1 85. Rye steady at 80c. Corn quiet but firm; Yellow, 66c.; Mixed Western, 65c.; sales 60,000 bushels Mixed Western on private terms. Oats in limited demand; new Delaware, 44c.; new Western Mixed and Stained, 40c.@42c.; Dark, 38c. Sugar—Sales 200 hhds. Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 16¾c.; Refined, 23¾c.@23¾c. Whisky steady at 94½c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Flour—Demand light, and holders firm at $7 50@7 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 40@$1 45. Corn steady at 45c. Rye firm; new, 68c.@72c. Oats steady; old, 34c.@40c.; new, 26c.@33c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork in fair demand, but declined; sales at $13, generally held at $13 25. Lard steady; Summer, 8¾c.; Steam, 8⅝c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Rib, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅝c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@17c. for Summer and Winter. Live Hogs steady at $4 50@$5 10. Whisky steady at 90c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Lake Imports—Flour, 10,850 bushels; Wheat, 202,730 bushels; Corn, 166,680 bushels; Oats, 131,710 bushels; Barley, 36,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 128,747 bushels; Corn, 179,077 bushels; Barley, 91,900 bushels. Rail Shipments from elevator—Wheat, 29,624 bushels; Corn, 61,147 bushels; Oats, 36,400 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Canal Freight—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour is steady and unchanged. Wheat firm—Milwaukee, No. 2 Spring, $1 46@$1 48. Corn firm; sales, 60,000 bushels No. 2 at 53c. Oats quiet, and held at 34c.@37c. for new Toledo. Balance of the market unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—Flour active at full prices; Extra Family, $6 50@$7. Wheat steady at $1 30@$1 50 for choice qualities on arrival. Corn quiet and steady at 56c.@58c. Oats quiet and steady; new, on arrival, 25c.@26c. Rye wanted; prime, on arrival, 65c. Provisions firmer; Pork, $13 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c., packed. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear, Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c., loose. Sugar-cured Hams firmer and higher; sales at 17c.@17½c. Lard steady; Prime Leaf, in tierces, 9½c.; Kegs, 10½c.; order lots, ¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 92c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 78; Extra White Michigan, $1 80; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 61; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 47; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 65; No. 1 Red, $1 67; seller September, $1 52; No. 2 Red, $1 46@$1 47; September, $1 45@$1 46. Corn steady; High Mixed, 46½c.; buyer October, 47c.; Low Mixed, 46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 29c.@29¼c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—29,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm; Double Extra Spring, $6 25@$6 87½. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2, $1 27. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 37c. Oats—Fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 26½c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 56c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, 67c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 14½c.; to Oswego, 21c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 43; $1 42 bid. Corn dull and nominal; High Mixed, 49c.; Low Mixed, 47c. Oats quiet; No. 1 new State, 21¾c. Refined Petroleum in good demand and firm; held at 21½c.@21¾c. for car lots; 23c.@24c. for trade lots.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept 13.—There was nothing done in Wheat, and but little offered for sale. Rye was dull and nominal at 82c.@85c. for Western. State Corn steady, but dull at 63c.@64c. for Western, in small lots. There were some small sales of Barley and Malt, but on private terms. Oats was very dull, with abundant supply.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—Wheat steady; sales of Extra at $1 84; No. 1 White at $1 70; Michigan Amber, $1 46¾. Corn steady at 50c. Oats in good demand at 34c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Cotton demand active; Middling nominal; net receipts, 2,439 bales; gross, 2,500 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 17,605 bales; weekly net receipts, 8,314 bales; gross, 9,314 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,692 bales; sales, 4,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 13.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; net receipts, 1,080 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 11,251 bales; weekly net receipts, 5,767 bales; exports coastwise, 3,020 bales; sales, 1,950 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 13.—Cotton dull and easier; Low Middling, 18⅝c.@18¾c.; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 625 bales; exports coastwise, 114 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,165 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,636 bales; exports coastwise, 967 bales; sales, 350 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	W. Union Tel..b3.	71	200	Panama........b3.	132
100	do.	70⅞	100	Union Pacific	36½
500	do.......b3.	70¾	200	do.......c.	36⅝
400	do.......s3.	70⅝	200	do.	36⅝
300	do.	70¾	100	do.......s3.	36¼
400	Rock Island	110¼	200	do.......b3.	36⅝
100	Pacific Mail	70⅞	2300	do.	36⅝
800	do.	70¾	800	do.......s3.	36½
600	do.	70⅞	900	do.	36½
200	do.......s3.	70¾	100	do.......b3.	36⅝
600	do.	70¾	600	do.......s3.	36½
400	do.	70⅝	400	North-western	73¾
400	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅝	600	do.......s3.	73¾
200	do.	98¾	200	do.......s3.	73¾
300	do.	98⅝	1300	do.......c.	73½
100	Lake Shore....b3.	88¾	200	do.	73⅞
300	do.	88⅝	500	do.	73
200	do.......s3.	88⅝	400	do.......s3.	73
200	do.	88⅝	300	do.	72⅞
300	do.......b3.	88⅞	200	do.......b3.	72⅞
1100	do.......s3.	88⅝	1000	do.	72¾
800	do.	88½	200	do.	72⅞
300	do.......c.	88⅝	300	do.	72⅞
1100	Erie Railway	47⅝	200	do.	72⅞
7000	do.......c.	47½	100	Ohio & Miss....b3.	43⅝
100	do.......c.	47⅝	500	do.......s3.	43½
200	do.	47½	100	do.......b3.	43⅝
200	do.	47⅝	900	do.	43⅝
300	do.......s5.	47	100	C., C. & I. C.	36⅞
400	do.......c.	47⅝	900	do.	36¾
300	do.	47½	200	do.	36⅝
900	do.	47⅝	100	do.......s10.	36½
100	do.	47⅝	100	do.	36¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	113¾	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	112⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅛	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..b3.	113
10,000	do.	114⅛	500	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	109⅝
60,000	do.......s3.	114⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	25¼	100	U. S. Express..b3.	80¾
			100	do.	81¼
55,000	S. Car. 6s, new, April & Oct.	26¼	100	Erie R. Pref.	70
			100	Panama R.	132¼
2,000	do.	26½	200	do.	132⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	90	200	do.	132
			10	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	88¾
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94½	200	do.......s3.	88½
1,000	Erie 2d	99⅞	300	do.	88¾
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	99	300	do.......b3.	88⅝
2,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	87	100	Un. Pac. bet. call.	36⅝
2,000	do.	86¾	500	do.......b3.	36⅝
5,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	84	500	do.	36⅝
5,000	Chi. & N. W. C.	93½	500	do.	36⅝
1,000	Gt. West. 2d	89⅞	600	do.	36⅛
1,000	Long Dock bs.	95	300	do.	36⅞
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	92½	100	do.......b3.	36½
10,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	38¾	100	do.......s3.	36⅜
7,000	West. U. T. 7s.	97	100	N. J. Central R.	104⅛
35	Phoenix Bank	101	100	do. bet. call	104⅛
400	Wes. Un. Tel. b. c.	70¾	500	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	110¼
100	do.	70⅝	1200	do.......s3.	110
200	do.......c.	71	200	do.	110⅛
500	do.	71	100	do.	110¼
500	do.	71¼	200	do.	110⅛
600	do.	71	400	do.......b3.	110⅛
200	Quick. M. Co. b. c.	44¼	50	Chicago & N. W.	73
100	Adams Express	92¼	100	do. bet. call.	73
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	70	600	do.	72⅞
100	do.	69¾	1100	do.	73
87	do.	70	500	do.	73⅛
300	Pac. Mail S. S. b. c.	70⅝	100	do.......b30.	73⅛
300	do.......s3.	70⅝	500	do.......b3.	73¼
200	do.	70⅝	500	do.......s3.	73⅛
200	do.......c.	70¾	100	do.	73⅛
300	do.	70⅞	700	do.	73⅛
100	do.	70⅞	10	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	89½
200	do.......b3.	70⅞	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	55⅛
100	do.	70⅞	100	do.	55⅛
50	Illinois Central	131	100	Mor. & Essex..b3.	91⅛
20	N. Y. C. & Hud..c.	98⅝	100	do. bet. call.	91⅛
300	do. bet. call.	98⅝	100	Del., L. & W. R.	100⅜
100	do.......c.	98⅝	400	do.	100
100	do.......s3.	98¾	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	53⅛
200	do.......b3.	98⅝	200	O. & Miss....b. c.	43⅝
100	do.	98⅝	500	do.	43⅝
256	do.	98⅝	100	do.......c.	43⅝
600	do.	98⅝	100	do.......s3.	43⅝
500	do.......c.	98⅝	100	do.	43⅝
100	Erie R. bet. call. c.	47⅞	300	do.......b3.	43⅝
1300	do.......c.	48	300	do.......b60.	44
900	do.	47⅞	400	do.	43⅝
500	do.	47⅞	800	do.	43⅝
400	do.	47⅞	100	do.	43⅝
200	do.	47¾	100	do.......b3.	43⅝
100	do.......c.	48⅛	200	do.	43⅝
200	do.	48	200	do.......s3.	43⅝
100	do.......c.	48⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	36⅞
100	do.	48⅛	100	do. b. c..b10.	37
100	do.......c.	48⅛	100	do.......b3.	37
100	do.......c.	48⅛	400	do.	37
100	do.	48⅛	100	do.......s3.	37⅛
100	do.......c.	48⅛	1000	do.	37⅛
100	do.	48	100	do.	37⅛
100	do.......c.	48⅛	300	do.......s3.	37

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¾ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	113¾	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	113
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.s3.	113⅛	5,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅛	5,000	U. S. 6s. Cur.	112¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¾ P. M.

100	Quick. M. Co.	44¾	100	Union Pacific..b3.	36⅝
100	do.......b3.	44⅛	200	do.	36⅝
100	do.	44¾	100	do.......b3.	37
100	N. Y. C. & H.b3.	98⅝	500	do.	37
400	do.	98⅝	2100	do.	37⅛
300	do.......s3.	98⅝	300	do.......b3.	37⅛
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	70⅞	100	do.......c.	37⅛
200	do.	70⅞	200	do.	37⅛
500	do.	71	200	do.	37⅛
200	do.......c.	71	200	Lake Shore....b3.	88¾
100	do.......b3.	71⅛	300	do.	88⅝
1090	do.	71⅛	300	do.	88⅝
200	Erie Railway	48⅛	500	C., C. & I. C. R.	37⅛
200	do.......c.	48⅛	100	do.......s3.	37⅛
100	do.	48¼	100	do.......b3.	37¼
500	do.......c.	48⅛	400	do.	37¼
500	do.	48⅛	100	do.	37⅛
1600	do.	48⅛	500	do.......b3.	37⅛
500	West. Un. Tel..b3.	71	300	do.	37⅛
100	North-western.s3.	73	200	Panama R.	132⅝
500	do.......b3.	73⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	43⅝
100	do.......c.	73⅛	100	Kansas & Texas	40⅜
200	do.	73⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	S. Car., 6s, new, April & Oct.	26¾	100	Erie Railway..s3.	48⅛
			200	do. bet. call.	48⅛
11,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	99	100	do.	48⅛
10,000	W. & St. P. 1st.	87⅛	100	do.......c.	48⅛
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	92	200	do.......c.	49
3,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d.	76	200	do.	48⅛
500	West. Un. Tel. b. c.	71	400	do.	48⅛
100	do.	70⅞	1200	do.	48⅛
100	Con. Coal	42	100	do.	48⅛
500	Q'k. M. Co..b. c. b3.	44⅛	100	do.	48⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf.	55⅛	200	do.......c.	49⅛
500	do....b. c...b3.	55⅛	100	do.	48⅛
200	do.	55⅛	200	do.......s3.	48⅛
300	do.	55⅝	300	do.	48⅛
200	do.	55⅜	300	do.......s3.	48⅛
100	Am. M. U. Ex.	69⅛	400	do.	48⅛
100	do.	69⅛	500	do.......c.	49⅛
200	Adams Express	91	100	N. Y. C. & H..s3.	98⅝
100	Pacific Mail	71⅛	15	do.	98⅝
700	do. bet. call.	71⅛	1000	do..b. c..b3.	98⅝
200	do.......b3.	71⅛	400	do.	98¾
100	do.	71	100	Erie Pf.	70
200	do.......s3.	70⅞	1500	Union Pacific.b. c.	37⅛
100	do.......b3.	71	100	do.......b30.	37⅛
100	L. S. & M. S..b. c. c.	88⅝	500	do.......b3.	37⅛
100	do.	88⅝	100	do.......s3.	37⅛
400	do.	88⅝	100	do.......b3.	37⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	55⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c. s3.	73⅛
100	do. bet. call.	55⅛	400	do.	73⅛
600	Tol., W. & W..b. c.	72	200	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	37⅛
500	Del., Lack. & W.	100⅝	2100	do.	37⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo.	35⅝	10	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	90

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

300	Western Union	71	100	St. Paul	55⅝
100	do.	71⅛	100	do.......b3.	55⅝
100	do.......s3.	71⅛	100	St. Paul Pf.	75⅝
700	do.......b3.	71⅛	400	Lake Shore R.	88⅝
100	do.	71⅛	3000	do.......b3.	89
600	do.......s3.	71⅛	400	do.	89
1100	do.	71⅛	800	do.......b3.	89⅛
200	Pac. Mail	71	700	do.	89⅛
700	do.......b3.	71⅛	100	do.......s3.	89⅛
100	do.	71⅛	600	Union Pacific	37
100	do.......s3.	72⅛	500	do.......s60.	37⅛
300	do.......b30.	71⅛	100	do.......b30.	37⅛
100	do.......b30.	71⅛	100	do.......b3.	37⅛
700	do.	71⅛	100	do.......s3.	37⅛
100	do.......b3.	71⅛	900	do.	37⅛
200	do.	71	500	do.	37⅛
400	do.......b3.	71⅛	600	do.......b30.	37⅛
200	do.......s3.	71	1200	do.	37⅛
300	N. Y. C. & H..b3.	98⅝	800	do.	37⅛
1600	do.	98⅝	300	do.......b3.	37⅛
500	do.	98⅝	100	do.......s10.	37⅛
1200	do.......b3.	99	1200	North-western	73⅛
1000	do.	99	500	do.......b3.	73⅛
100	do.......b3.	99⅛	300	do.......b30.	73⅛
100	do.	99⅛	200	do.......b3.	73⅛
900	do.	99⅛	1200	do.	73⅛
200	Erie Railway	48⅛	100	Ohio & Miss....b3.	43⅝
200	do.	48⅛	500	do.	43⅝
100	do.	48⅛	400	do.	43⅝
400	do.	48⅛	400	Quicksilver	44⅛
100	do.......s3.	48⅛	300	C., C. & I. C...b3.	37⅛
500	do.......b3.	48⅛	100	do.	37⅛
100	do.......s10.	48	100	do.......b30.	37⅛
1100	do.	49	600	do.	37⅛
200	do.	49⅛	100	do.	37⅛
400	do.	49⅛	200	do.	37⅛
800	do.	49⅛	1400	do.	37⅛
400	do.	49⅛	200	do.......s3.	37⅛
100	do.	49⅛	500	do.......b3.	37⅛
200	do.	49	100	Rock Island	110⅛

FRIDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold are quite steady today at 113 ₱ cent. There is less complaint of the scarcity of the Cash Gold, although the demand to pay Customs this week is nearly four times as large as the sales from the Treasury yesterday.

In the foreign Exchange a somewhat firmer demand is experienced, but at little or no advance in rates. The business for Saturday's mail is at 108@108½ ₱ cent. for 60 days London, first-class Bills.

Money continues easy among the brokers on call loan at 4@5 ₱ cent. and these cheap terms and the liberal offerings from private lenders are not only inconsistent with the plea of poverty at many of the Banks, where 7 ₱ cent is readily had on all time engagements, but they are a surprise to the Street. The Bank return to-morrow afternoon is expected to be very unfavorable in point of Lawful Money to deposits and Circulation, on account of the withdrawal of Gold Notes this week to pay Customs, and of the orders from the Country Banks for Greenbacks. But the anticipation of such a return creates no difference on the Street rates for Money strictly on call. An early raid upon Money, however, from the old "Lock-up" party is looked for by many of the Brokers, and some considerable credit balances of the Clearing-house in favor of the two or three Banks which this party used last season already excite remark.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds move steadily, supported by the London quotations, which have induced some considerable purchases of U. S. 5-20s by one or more leading houses for that market. The 1867s are 113 ₱ cent. and the old 1865s 114⅛ ₱ cent.

The speculation in the Railroads and in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph took rather a strong upward turn after the early business at the Exchange Board, and the Street was much excited in regard to the unexpected short demand for Erie at an advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent. and for Erie Stock for delivery on contracts due today. A few of the Brokers bought the Stock they needed for Cash and resold on three-day options; others depended on borrowing until to-morrow, and paid the bonus demanded by the fortunate holders of Certificates of ⅛@¼@⅜ ₱ cent. After the deliveries of the day were over the price for Saturday was as high as at any time during the forenoon. In New-York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central there was a strong rally from the early sales, and most of the other Western Roads were in better favor; also the Shares of the Western Telegraph, Quicksilver Company and Pacific Mail; the last-named makes no material advance in price, but attracts good buyers. After the late dealings the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night.

The Railway Mortgages were again weak today on small sales. The Central Pacifics sold at 99, and the Unions at 87@86⅞ ₱ cent. The Boston, Hartford and Erie First Mortgages, which are in some favor as likely to control the reorganization of the Company, if not to own the Road itself, sold at 38½ ₱ cent. North-west Consolidated Mortgage sold at 93 ₱ cent., Alton and Terre Haute Incomes at 84 ₱ cent. For the Lake Shore Consolidated Mortgage par is bid, and for the old (Michigan Southern) Sinking Funds 102 ₱ cent is bid. Most of the old Western Mortgages continue scarce at the Exchange Board, and, with few exceptions, seem to have passed into the hands of permanent holders.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 13.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	113½	113
American Gold	113	113
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98½	98½
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	110½
North-west Common	73½	73⅞
Pacific Mail	71	71
St. Paul Preferred	76	75½
St. Paul Common	55⅛	55½
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	43½
Western Union Telegraph	71	71⅛
Erie	47⅞	49
Union Pacific	36½	37½
Lake Shore	88⅝	89½
C., Chicago and Ind. Cen.	36½	37½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1872.

Gold receipts	$593,185 02
Gold payments	1,100,744 10
Gold balance	51,829,459 68
Currency receipts	3,344,249 04
Currency payments	684,896 72
Currency balance	14,834,292 11
Customs	576,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 13.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	98¾
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	126½	127
Pennsylvania Central	57⅞	58
Reading	113¼	113½
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26¾
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	38¼	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅛

There was some business done today in South Carolina Bonds of the April and October and the January and July issues at 26½@25½ ₱ cent. for the former. This was about the only business done in the Southern State Bonds. Tennessees are 72 ₱ cent. bid; Virginias, Consolidated, 51 ₱ cent. bid.

There has been a scarcity of Erie Certificates on the Street for Cash delivery for some days past, and this morning there was a difference of ½ ₱ cent. between the cash sales and sales seller's option, three days. Later in the day ½@⅝ ₱ cent. was paid for the use of the Stock until to-morrow. Confidence continues so much stronger among the Erie party in London than with our own Stock Exchange operators, most of whom are inclined to sell *short*, as many of them do, that sharp corners, periodically, on the Cash Stock here is not to be wondered at. The reported falling off in the gross traffic of the Road as compared with the last year of the Gould-Fisk rule seems to be understood in London, and very differently interpreted by the English Railway Journals, two of which are quoted in the Money Column of the London *Times* as showing that much of the unprofitable work of last year and the years preceding has been rejected by the new Manager, Mr. Watson, especially the work for the middle-men organized as separate transportation concerns. And further, and consequently, that the reformed traffic is far more profitable in its *net* results than formerly.

The Lake Shore Road earned in the first week in September $357,000, as against $297,000 same week last year. The earnings since Jan. 1 are already $1,702,000 ahead of last year—$11,444,000, against $9,742,000.

We understand that Mr. William K. Lothrop has been appointed by the Supreme Court the Receiver for the Washington Insurance Company, (old Company,) in place of the late George C. Satterlee.

The Panama Company have been enabled by the gradual but sure return of their old property to raise their Quarterly Dividend to *Three ₱ cent.*, payable October 1, out of the profits of the current quarter ending 30th inst.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the first week in September were:

1872	$43,970
1871	32,022
Increase	$11,948

Jan. 1 to Sept. 8:

1872	$1,478,493
1871	1,036,798
Increase	$441,695

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,492,058; amount marketed, $3,814,767.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF FISK AND HATCH, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1872.

By direction of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, we offer for proposals all the remaining balance of their FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, now amounting to $2,923,700. Proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., and will be received up to and including Monday, the 16th inst., the Directors reserving the right to reject any proposals which may not be for the interests of the Company to accept. The five per cent. deposit will be applied toward the payment, in case of accepted bids, and returned to those whose proposals are not accepted.

The President of the Company, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, is well known as the Vice-President of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the same energy displayed in the management of that corporation, and to which its remarkable success is so largely due, is being put forth in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The Board of Directors is composed of probably as strong and able men as were ever associated together to carry out a great enterprise Among them are the following well-known New-York Merchants:

Messrs. A. A. LOW, WM. H. ASPINWALL,
JONAS G. CLARK, DAVID STEWART,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.

This road will extend from Richmond to the heart of the great West, at a point on the Ohio River, 313 miles below Pittsburg, where it will at once connect with 12,000 miles of river navigation, and soon by connecting roads with the whole great system of Western railroads, thus giving a short, direct and easy-grade outlet to the millions of people and inexhaustible products of the West to the Atlantic coast, and in return furnishing them with the manufactures of the East, and cheap coal and cheap iron from along the line of the road. Its traffic must be immense. It will cost, fully equipped, upward of $30,000,000. Of the whole length of the line, 427 miles, at this date 360 miles are completed; the grading is nearly done on the remainder, the iron is being rapidly laid, and during November next, it is expected trains will run through to the Ohio River.

The western end, 200 miles, will be nearly all laid with steel rails; the bridging all iron, and the masonry first class in every respect.

The total amount of these bonds is $15,000,000. The amount sold by us from the date of bringing out the loan is $14,489,600.

The amount now offered by us is made up as follows:

Unsold balance of loan as above	$510,400
Repurchased and received in exchange for debenture bonds of the Company.	2,413,300
Leaving balance subject to proposals	$2,923,700

Should the proposals exceed this amount, a proper award among the accepted proposals will be made. An opportunity for savings banks, insurance companies, estates and investors to get so good a bond on a great road, at a moderate price, is rarely offered.

The bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000; either coupon or registered; interest payable May and November, both principal and interest payable in New-York City in United States gold coin. The accrued interest from May 1 will be added to all accepted proposals.

Proposals should be addressed to

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents,
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered, thirty years to run. Interest at eight per cent., payable February and August. Interest and principal payable in gold. Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency. For sale by

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK STATE 6s.

GOLD BONDS due 1887, for sale by GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	4	Spirits Turp., bbls.	45
Bees-wax, pks.	40	Resin, bbls.	1,519
Cotton, bales	1,193	Oil-cake, pks.	530
Copper, bbls.	20	Pork, pks.	83
Dried Fruit, pks.	1,120	Cut-meats, pks.	324
Eggs, bbls.	1,259	Lard, pks.	400
Flour, bbls.	11,276	Lard, kegs	104
Wheat, bushels	68,860	Butter, pks.	2,801
Corn, bushels	166,423	Cheese, pks.	10,206
Oats, bushels	31,925	Tallow, pks.	18
Beans, bbls.	37	Lard oil, bbls.	25
Peas, bushels	150	Rice, pks.	15
Corn-meal, bbls.	460	Tobacco, hhds.	320
Hops, bales	296	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	814
Hides, No.	642	Whisky, bbls.	522
Hides, bales	46	Wool, bales	312
Leather, sides	3,650	Spelter, pieces	382

ASHES—Pots have been quoted firm, on a fair inquiry, at $8 25@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull at $11 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in the absence of supplies.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and quoted at 34c.@35c. for Western, and 35½c.@36½c. for Southern.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at easier figures, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@$5; North River, $6 50@$7; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₱ thousand. Offerings of stock generally liberal.

CANDLES—Continue very quiet, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18¾c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been selling moderately at former rates. Rosendale, $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been held with more confidence on rather better inquiry. Foreign very scarce. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $24@$25; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $3 50@$5 25 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been very quiet since our last, including Maracaibo at 29c.@30c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet, but quoted steady for the leading kinds; 4,000 mats Java, by the Hedwig, sold on private terms. The Baltimore failures were much talked of today. The probable effect on New-York connections was not regarded as serious. The opinion was quite generally expressed that most, if not all, of the firms named as in trouble would be enabled to make satisfactory arrangements with their creditors, and to continue their busines.

COTTON—Trade has been quite moderate for early delivery, on the basis of about previous quotations; 1,614 bales sold, including 439 bales to shippers, 875 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there was a fair business reported, but at rather easier prices. Sales, 18,500 bales, (7,000 bales last evening and 11,500 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 19 5-16c.; October at 18⅞c.; November at 18⅝c.; December at 18⅝c.; January at 19 3-16c.; February at 19 13-16c.; and March at 20¼c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: September, 19.37c.; October, 18.82c.; November, 18.72c.; December, 18.80c.; January, 19.30c.; February, 19.84c.; March, 20⅜c. The receipts at this port today were 1,193 bales, including 912 bales from Charleston, 170 bales from Norfolk, 111 bales from Philadelphia. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 7,206 bales, and thus far this week 29,622 bales, against 15,084 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 44,706 bales, against 21,784 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16⅝	16¾	16¾
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	20⅜	20½	20⅝	20⅝
Middling	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	23⅜

EGGS—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable marks at firm prices. We quote from 25c.@28c. for ordinary to choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State at 26c.@27c.; Western at 25c.@26c., and Jersey and Long Island at 27c.@28c.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds within our range. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$15 50; No. 2 do. at $10@$11 50; No. 3 do. at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 28c.@29c. for Scale, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered less freely and has been quoted a shade firmer, with a fair demand noted, particularly for desirable brands of Superfine, shipping Extras and Minnesota Extras. The inquiry has been mostly for home use, though in part for shipment. Extra State, in full lines, has been offered very sparingly, for both prompt and early future delivery, and prices claimed for favorite brands have been above the views of buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 15,350 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra at $7 10@$7 60; very good to fancy at $7 60@$8 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 10@$7 60 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., at $5 65@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 20@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, and quoted firm at from $4 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Corn-meal has been in demand and firm at $3 35@$3 75 for Yellow and White Western; $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine; the reported sales reach 450 bbls.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been rather more sought after, but at somewhat easier prices; 2,500 boxes sold at $2 05@$2 16 ₱ box. Filberts have attracted more attention at firmer rates; 1,000 bags sold on private terms, closing with 12½c. asked. Of Brazil Nuts, 300 bags were placed on private terms. Terragona Almonds have been in more request, closing at about 19c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 10c.@10½c.; Currants, 6c.@6¾c.; Almonds, 17½c.@30c.; Figs, 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ₱ case.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted rather stronger as to values, on restricted offerings of desirable samples, both of Spring and Winter, especially the former, but has been less active. The export call has been on a moderate scale, and the milling inquiry has been limited. The bulk of the business has been in new Spring, at the quoted rates. White Wheat, of prime to choice quality, has been very scarce, and held at extreme figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at $1 61@$1 62 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring afloat, chiefly at the latter rate for straight samples; $1 62 for very choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, called No. 1; $1 58 for straight new do. do., part to arrive; $1 55 for new Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, Mixed: $1 51@$1 53 for ordinary to good new No. 3; $1 50 for Soft do.; $1 52½@$1 64@$1 70 for Red and Amber Western, (Winter;) $1 70@$1 95 for White do., in small lots....Corn has been less freely dealt in, and quoted a shade lower, closing rather heavily. The export inquiry has been less confident. Sales have been reported since our last of 237,000 bushels at 63½c.@64c.; closing at 63½c., for prime sailing-vessel grades, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for fancy do.; 61c.@63c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 64c.@65c. for Yellow Western; 62c.@66c. for White Western; 59c.@61c. for damaged Mixed Western, in small lots, and 78c.@80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....For strictly prime Mixed Western, seller October, there were bids reported of 65c.@65½c., which were not satisfactory to sellers....Rye inactive at about previous figures.....Barley dull and nominal....Barley Malt steady but quiet....There has been a more active demand noted for old Mixed Western Oats, afloat, chiefly on trade account, at a shade higher prices, closing firmly. Old White Oats scarce and wanted. New Oats generally slow of sale within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,000 bushels at 47c. for five full boat loads old Mixed Western afloat; 45c. for do. do. in store; 47c.@52c. for old White Western from store, track and afloat; 41c.@45c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western; 33c.@43c. for inferior to very good new Black and Dark Mixed; 44c.@48c. for ordinary to fair new White Western, and 52c.@54c. for prime to choice old White State.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic Cloth, 200 rolls sold at 14¼c. here, and 14c. at Boston; and 400 rolls at Boston at 13½c., showing less firmness. Bags nominally as before. We quote: Bags at 14c.@15c.: Bagging at 12¾c.@13c.; Domestic Bagging at 14c.@14½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with old Bale quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 60; Straw in request at from 60c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in some request at 10¼c., gold; sales, 500 bales. Jute Butts have been more active, but a shade cheaper; 4,000 bales sold at 2⅛c.@2¼c., chiefly at 2⅛c., currency, which was the closing price. Other kinds quiet. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russia, $210@$215 ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.; Sisal, 8¾c.@9c., gold; Jute, 3¾c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts at 2⅛c. ₱ lb., currency.

HIDES—There has been a fair call for stock, especially low grade, within our previous range; 6,300 California and 1,650 Buenos Ayres were sold on private terms. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 25c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@30 lbs., 25c.; Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; Central America, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 19c.@20c., as they run; Texas, 20@25 lbs., 18½c.@21½c.; Western, 21@25 lbs., 18c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency. Dry-salted Hides—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 40@45 lbs., 13c.; California, 38@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. Upper-leather Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 26c.@27c., gold, selected. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold.

HOPS—New Hops have been in better supply and quoted much cheaper, on a moderate movement. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 38c.@40c.@42c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 38c.@40c.@42c.; Western, growth 1872, 38c.@40c.@42c.; Yearlings, growth 1871 nominal; Olds, growth 1870, nominal; Old Olds, growths 1868 and '69, 10c.@15c.@20c. ₱ lb. Mr. Emmet Wells remarks that "the American Hop crop is now secured. The yield is estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 bales, or about 10,000 more than last year. The quality is the best we have grown since the famous Wisconsin growth of 1867. The annual consumptive requirements of the United States is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 120,000 bales. Calling it 110,000, with a crop of only 65,000 bales of new, there will be a deficiency of 45,000 bales. The stock of old Hops in this City has been carefully counted up this week, and amounts to 25,000 bales, including the rubbish. The few scattering lots throughout the country, added to what brewers hold, would probably amount to 5,000 bales more, thus making a total stock of 30,000 bales old in the United States; of this, 5,000 bales can be put down as rubbish and almost valueless for brewing purposes, leaving 25,000 bales of merchantable old Hops. These, if all used, will still leave a deficiency of 20,000 bales, which must be supplied by England and Germany. The fact now being generally conceded that the crop on the other side is large, no doubt exists of Europe's ability to supply our deficiency, and at low prices. Germany is reported to have grown 200,000 cwt. more than she can consume this season. England will take a large quantity of this surplus, but many thousands of bales will find their way to this country. Buyers in the country have got their ideas down to 30c. this week, but they don't find farmers generally willing to sell below 35c. Our own market, in sympathy, has declined fully 10c. ₱ lb., the prices now current being 38c.@42c. This is the heaviest decline in a single week we have ever been called upon to report. Receipts for the week, 779 bales; receipts corresponding week 1871, 561 bales; total receipts since Sept. 1, 1872, 1,096 bales; total receipts for same period in 1871, 1,634 bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request and steady at $2 50 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at about former figures, including Common at $1 35, and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—Values show no material variation, though the current movements are on a moderate scale, and supplies of most kinds are ample, for the more urgent requirements of buyers.

LUMBER—There has been a fair average business reported on the basis of about previous quotations, including Southern Pine, $38@$40; White Pine Box Boards, $31@$33; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@34; Clear Pine, $69@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $51@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $38@$46; Black-walnut, $107@$160; Eastern Spruce, $15@$19; Shingles, $3@$5 50.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 250,000 lbs. at 33¼c., cash, now generally held at 33½c., and 33¾c. for forward delivery; market firmer....There has been less activity in Iron, but Pig has been quoted stronger, on the basis of $53 for Eglinton, with sales of 200 tons; $55 for Glengarnock, and full previous prices for American. Iron Rails have been firm and in request. Of Russian Sheet-iron, 100 packs sold on private terms....Lead, Spelter and Zinc, inactive at about former figures....Tin dull and heavy; sales, 200 slabs Straits at 33c., gold. Tin Plates quoted weak, on the basis of $13 25, gold, for I. C.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand at previous nominal figures; 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold at 27½c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@57c.; Cuba, 20c.@36c.; English Islands, 30c.@38c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Have been again advanced by the manufacturers 20c. ₱ keg, and are now quoted as follows, on a good demand:

Cut, 10d.@6d. ₱ 100 lbs.	$6 00	Cut Spikes, all sizes	$6 25@.....
Cut, 8d.@9d.	6 25	Clinch	7 50@$8 00
Cut, 6d.@7d.	6 50	Horse-shoes, forged, No. 10 to No. 5 ₱ lb.	21@ 33
Cut, 4d.@5d.	6 75		
Cut, 4d.	7 50		
Cut, 2d.@3d.	8 25	Copper	45@.....

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet today, with Strained quoted barely steady at $4 20@$4 25; sales, 850 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5@$5 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been in light request; small sales of Washington reported at $4 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy at 58½c.@59c., on freer offerings; sales, 95 bbls.

OILS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds at uniform quotations. Linseed has met with the readiest sale. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@71c.; Bleached Whale at 73c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 55@$1 58; Bleached at $1 60@$1 68; Lard-oil, 66c.@80c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; Saponified, 54c.@55c.; Linseed-oil, 80c.@82c., in full and job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@45c., as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 42c.@48c.; Yellow, 55c.@56c.; White, 65c.@70c., ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Tallow-oil, 7½c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, but quoted about steady at 11¼c.@11½c., in bulk, and 16¾c. in shipping order....Refined dull here at 24⅛c.@24¼c., in barrels, and 28¾c.@29½c., in cases. At Philadelphia, sales were made of 2,000 bbls., September delivery, at 23⅝c., and 2,000 bbls. high test at 24c. ₱ gallon....Naptha wanted at 16c.@16½c. for Western and City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly, but has attracted less attention. The offerings have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 15 for round and job lots of new Western Mess; $13 for old do.; $12 50 for new Prime Mess; $11@$11 50 for Prime and for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate at full rates, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $14 ₱ bbl. ....City-dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue in moderate demand, with dry-salted and pickled Hams ranging from 13c.@14c.; Shoulders at 6½c.@8c., and Bellies at 8c.@9c., ₱ lb. Sales equal to 170 pks. Also, 1,000 Green Hams, small size, at 12c., and 1,000 Pickled Hams at 13½c....Bacon has been quiet, but quoted firm, with sales reported of 100 boxes Preston Hams, September delivery, at 13c.; 50 boxes Clear Bellies at 9c.; and 250 boxes Short Clear, seller January, on private terms....Western Lard has been quoted steady, on, however, a limited movement for early delivery. City has been moderately sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c. for good to strictly prime old Western Steam; 9½c.@9⅝c. for choice Western Kettle-rendered; 9c. for new Western Steam; 9c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c. for No. 1, and 9⅝c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate at unchanged prices; sales 750 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller September, at 9 3-16c....Beef has been quite dull and heavy since our last at from $4@$8 for inferior to prime brands Mess, and $8@$10 50 for Extra Mess; sales 125 bbls. Tierce Beef quiet at $12@$15 for Prime Mess; $16@20 for Indian Mess, and $24@$28 for Extra do., special brands, ₱ tierce; sales 150 tcs. Old Beef Hams quiet at $20@$27 50; New, $30@$32.....Butter, suited to the local and near-by trade, has been in fair request, with the advantage as to prices in favor of sellers. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@28c. for poor to choice State; 28c.@33c. for fancy lots do.; 9c.@20c. for poor to fine Western; 20c.@22c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@8c. ₱ lb....The demand for Cheese has been moderate, mostly for shipment and local-trade account, within the previous range. We quote the range at 9½c.@13½c. for poor to fine Factory, with fancy lots at a shade higher figures; 7c.@13c. for common to choice Dairy, and 4c.@7½c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been moderately dealt in at former rates, including Carolina at $8 25@$9 50 for ordinary to choice; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 25; and Patna, $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 300 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, with a moderately active jobbing trade reported in the leading kinds, including Turk's Island at 35c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory-filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 36c.@68c.; Coarse, 45c.

SEEDS—The main call has been for Timothy, which has been held with confidence. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2; Timothy, $3 62½@$4 for fair to choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 42½@$2 50, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quite moderately dealt in within our revised range. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 48c.@50c.; Guatemala, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Camp achy, 47c.@48c.; Sisal, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 40c.@42c.; Para, 50c.@51c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 50c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 75c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately at about previous figures, with Castile quoted at 11c.@11½c. Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Fancy, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in request and quoted generally steady at steady rates, including No. 1 Nutmegs, 94c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 17½; Cassia, 29c.@30c.; White Pepper, 35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Cloves, 22c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a brisk trade reported in Raw, again, today, chiefly on refining account, and prices have again improved slightly, on quite moderate offerings, the market closing strong and buoyant, with holders decidedly confident in their views of the immediate future of values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,117 hhds., including 2,800 hhds. scant fair to good refining Cuba at 8⅞c.@9¼c., mainly scant good to good refining stock at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c.@9¼c.; 440 hhds. Martinique at 8⅞c.@8⅞c.; 350 hhds. about fair refining Porto Rico at 8⅞c.; 22 hhds. grocery do. at 10⅜c.; 95 hhds. Centrifugal at 10¼c.; and 400 hhds. Melado at 6¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair refining Cuba at 8⅞c.; good do. at 9⅛c.; prime do. at 9⅜c., some holders claiming ⅛c. ₱ lb. more; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅝c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 8c.@9⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined have been in active demand at advancing prices, including Powdered at 12⅛c.; Crushed at 12⅛c.; Granulated at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; A's, 11⅝c.@12c., and the range of Yellows at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ lb.

TEA—There has been a freer movement reported within the previous range of values; 1,600 half chests Green, and 7,700 half chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been more inquiry noted for Kentucky, for shipment and home use, at steady rates; 500 hhds. sold at 9c.@15c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has also attracted more attention at former figures; sales 200 cases new State on private terms; 750 cases Wisconsin at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; 800 cases new Connecticut Wrappers, part at 62½c.; and 100 cases old crop Sundries at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. Of Havana 300 bales sold at $1 03@$1 17 ₱ lb. Manufactured has been moderately sought after within the previous range.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ₱ gallon. Market essentially unaltered.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively quiet since our last. Grain, Cotton and Provision room has been most sought after. Rates have not varied materially. The chartering movement has been quite moderate, with rates quoted about as before. The main call has been for vessels for the Grain, Petroleum, Tobacco and Cotton trades, but the bids have been generally unsatisfactory to owners, thus retarding negotiations....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 6,000 bushels Corn, to fill up, at 9¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 pks. Bark on private terms; and, by steam, 850 bales Cotton, at ⅜c. ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Grain, at 10½d. for Corn, and 10¼d. for Wheat; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; also, a Norwegian bark, 269 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and a British ship, 670 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For London, by steam, 200 bales Skins, at 40s; 27 cases Merchandise, at 30s. ....For Glasgow, by steam, equal to 31,000 bushels Grain, (per British steam-ship Glenartney, 1,627 tons,) at 10d. ₱ 56 lbs....For the British Channel and orders, a German bark, 332 tons, and two German brigs, about 250 tons each, with Sugar, reported, from Bahia, at 28s. 3d.@23s. 9d.; and a British brig, 349 tons, with general cargo, reported from Pernambuco, at 30s....For Bristol, by sail, 100 tons Oil-cake, on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 463 tons, hence, with 2,700 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d., or if to Cardiff or Newport direct, at 7s.; if to Cork direct, at 7s. 9d., and if to Waterford, at 8s. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 797 tons, with about 5,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., and a British brig, 219 tons, with about 1,500 quarters do., from do., (on foreign charter,) on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian steam-ship, (to arrive,) with equal to 10,500 quarters Grain, at 8s. 4d., privileges extending to Havre or Antwerp, or, if direct to the United Kingdom, at 8s; another, (also to arrive,) with about 8,000 quarters do., reported at 8s 3d. ₱ quarter; and a Dutch bark, 755 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at $3....For Havre, an American schooner, 441 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, reported, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb....For the Continent, a British bark, 743 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 250 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d....For Bremen, 12 pks. Merchandise, at 25s.; also, a German brig, 313 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 23s. 9d., with privilege of Hamburg....For Stettin, a German bark, 395 tons, hence, with general cargo, mainly Provisions, on private terms. ....For Riga, a German brig, 169 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 9s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a German bark, 372 tons, with equal to about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, (as chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; and a German bark, 545 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, rumored on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 149 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 37s. 6d....For Cadiz and back, an American brig, 384 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Malta, 40 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms....For Sydney, N. S. W., a British bark, 440 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. ....For the River Platte, a British bark, 500 tons, with Coal, from Picton, at $9, gold; another, 400 tons, hence with Lumber, at $24 and primage....For Aspinwall, an American bark, 529 tons, hence, with Coal at $7....For the north side of Cuba, an American bark, 500 tons, with Coal, from Picton, at $6, gold. ....For Rio Janeiro, a Danish brig, 165 tons, hence, with general cargo, chiefly Flour, on the basis of $1 12½ ₱ bbl....For New-York, a British bark, 840 tons, with Coal, from Sydney, at $3 50.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

At Weehawken Yards, on yesterday forenoon, 15 cars of horned Cattle came to hand; the contents were not entirely sold off. The top Cattle sold from 17c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. average; the inferior Steers held on sale. On yesterday forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was only fair; all the lots on hand were not cleared off, and, with the fresh arrivals of this forenoon, were offered for sale, but the trade was small and slow, owing to the severe rain-storm of this forenoon; on both days prices ranged from 7½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. for Texan and Cherokee Steers, and from 9c.@14c. ₱ lb. for native and grade Steers, weights from 5 cwt. to 8¾ cwt. Sheep sold in large lots from 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., both on yesterday and today. Lambs poor in quality and slow. Live Hogs nominal from 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed from 6¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., with Light Pigs at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

T. Moses sold for N. Morris 46 Steers, Indiana, coarse Cattle, from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight, 5 cwt. Coney & M. Pherson sold for selves 164 Steers, Cherokees, at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. J. N. Dolby sold for self 51 Steers, Texans, at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. M. Goldschmitt sold for self 223 Steers, Kentuckys, ranging from rough to choice, from 10½c.@13½c., with the tops at 14c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt.@8½ cwt., the tail-end Steers fetched $58 ₱ head. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 149 Steers, Illinois, from common to good from 11c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. strong. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris, 188 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 6¼ cwt.; also, 99 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@13½c., weight 6¼ cwt.; had due four cars. Schuster & Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 368 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; also, 95 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. W. G. Dudley held on sale 90 Steers, Texans. C. Khan sold for A. Furst 61 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Also, for Reis & Co., 154 Steers, Kentuckys, rough Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight from 6¼ cwt. to 8 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for W. N. Mallery 68 Steers, Texans, grazed in Missouri, and good for such like, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market J. N. Pidcock sold 201 Ohio Sheep, average weight, 69 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb; 208 Indiana Sheep, average weight 77 lbs ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 547 Ohio Sheep, average weight, 84 lbs. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 102 State Sheep, average weight 81 lbs. strong, ₱ head at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals this day at Communipaw Yard:—659 head of horned Cattle; 1,503 Sheep; 784 Hogs, with 34 cars due, consigned to M. Goldschmitt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 33.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ @92¼ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 33⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 13—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet, though Corn and Red Winter Wheat have declined, and Flour and California Wheat have advanced. California White Wheat, 13s.@13s. 3d. ₱ cental; Red Winter, 12s. 5d.@12s. 6d. Corn, 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 30s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Provisions—Lard, 41s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull and depressed. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 13th inst. have been 2,000 bales. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, and prices are rather lower for all articles. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, including 20,000 quarters American. Produce—Petroleum, 14½d.@15d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 17d. for Refined.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £36 15s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13.—Petroleum, 48f. for fine Pale American.

The Sub-Treasury.

The examination of the money and accounts in the Sub-Treasury, by a special committee of the Treasury Department, which is supposed to take place annually, but which, in consequence of changes in the Department, has not been made for two years, is now going on. The chief of the Committee is R. H. Leibold, who, with several assistants, has been engaged since Tuesday morning in counting the bills and certificates. On Monday next the work of weighing the gold coin, amounting to about $30,000,000, will be begun. The daily balance sheets, books, &c., will also be thoroughly examined.

A Valuable Horse Killed.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Sept. 11.

When Dan Rice's Circus closed its season here, Dan turned his stock out to graze at the Fair Grounds. Among the animals was the beautiful and highly-trained white stallion Stephen A. Douglas, a horse that has been more admired than any other that was ever exhibited with the only exception of Dan Rice's blind horse Excelsior, Jr. On Monday, while the horses were scampering across the grounds, Douglas attempted to jump over the picket-fence, north of the stand, onto the race track. Failing to clear the fence, he came down on the sharp-pointed pickets, and was so badly injured that it was found necessary to shoot him to put him out of his misery. The horse was valued at $1,200, though Col. Rice would not have sold him at any price.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHELIEU—Mrs. Macready, Mr. Milnes Levick. Matinee at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinee at 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE RED POCKET-BOOK—Mr. Neil Warner. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W. Wallack and company. Matinee at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others. Matinee at 2.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinee at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

RINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The increase in the circulation of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *in less than three months, has been* **15,280** *on the daily, and* **70,200** *on the weekly paper. Advertisers will find in these papers the best possible means of communicating with the most respectable classes in the community.*

The scurvy crowd which was enticed, on Thursday evening, to listen to CHARLES A. DANA, FERNANDY WUD, KILPATRICK, FELLOWS, and VANDERBILT'S CHAUNCEY, required some respectable names to make them pass muster, and a few such names have been boldly appropriated by the Tammany-Greeley managers. Their lists of Vice-Presidents are frauds, like all the rest of their stock in trade. We have no doubt that FRANK LESLIE, MUDGETT, ERASTUS BROOKS, MARK LANIGAN, and men of that kind, consented to have their names used, but there are others on the list which were unquestionably stolen. For instance, we find "SIDNEY WEBSTER" entered. Now, Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER has been in Europe all the Summer, and is now somewhere in mid-Atlantic, so that it is quite impossible he could have sanctioned this use of his name. Again, we very much doubt whether Mr. ROYAL PHELPS gave authority for his name to be placarded at this rowdy collection of Tammanyites. Mr. A. T. STEWART also appears as Vice-President. The City Judge is on the list, although it might be thought that our Judges could find something better to do than to associate with Tammany rogues. Perhaps, however, we shall be told that Judge BEDFORD depends upon Tammany influence for his re-election. TWOMBLY, who sold out the reform cause in the last Legislature, now appears very properly as a Tammanyite. And perhaps MARSHALL O. ROBERTS could do no less than support Tammany after he signed that certificate, deposing that CONNOLLY'S accounts were all in apple-pie order, and that TWEED & Co. were the very patterns of honesty. Are not these men pretty "Reformers?"

Readers of the Greeleyite organs must have observed the bitter scorn with which "office-holders" are always spoken of in them. Would there, then, be no office-holders if GREELEY were elected? Would the great Sage conduct the whole public business of the country himself? This violent abuse of "office-holders" is as hypocritical as it is silly. The outs denounce the ins, merely because they want to get in themselves. GREELEY'S gang—WOOD, BROOKS, DANA, FELLOWS, BRENNAN & Co.—merely support GREELEY because they want to secure office. Is it so very much worse to be an office-holder than an office-seeker?

"But all the office-holders in the United States could not put the TIMES into the position occupied by the *Tribune.*"—*New York Tribune.*

Very true, Professor—and we should be sorry if they could, for whereas we have extended the circulation of our daily paper nearly 16,000 in three months, and the weekly over 70,000, the *Tribune* has been constantly, steadily, and hopelessly declining. Therefore we do not want either office-holders or office-seekers to put us into the "position occupied by the *Tribune.*" Again, says the Professor: "A great journal is not made by patronage; it makes itself; it can only be destroyed by itself." The truth of the latter part of this doctrine is being very conclusively proved by GREELEY'S successor. He is managing to destroy GREELEY'S paper, and he will also succeed in destroying GREELEY himself.

It is the fashion among the professional Reformers nowadays to sneer at the reduction of the debt under President GRANT, and to ask if it was not the people who paid it. It unquestionably was the people who paid the taxes, but it was under Gen. GRANT'S wise and firm administration that those taxes were so impartially collected and so honestly applied that, with a reduction of taxation equal to $289,000,000, $300,090,000 of the debt was paid in three years.

There is one little mistake made by the Greeleyites which they may as well correct. It is that when they have hatched a new slander, it is the bounden duty of the Administration to reply to it. The burden of proof, they fancy, is on the accused, not the the accuser. Thus, having had all their other fabrications knocked on the head, they have concocted some stupid falsehood about Credit Mobilier shares, and Oakes Ames, or Ames Oakes, or something of that kind—and call upon the persons concerned to answer. We earnestly hope the said persons will do nothing of the kind. The charge appeared originally in the *Sun,* which is *prima facie* evidence that it is a lie. No man is bound to answer attacks upon his character which proceed from DANA—for whose character has he not attacked? One of his latest exploits has been to assert most solemnly that the late Mr. STANTON made a certain statement to him—when it is perfectly clear from Mr. STANTON'S own letter that he never *could* have used the words put into his mouth, after death, by DANA. In short, DANA is convicted by STANTON himself of having forged a statement in STANTON'S name. Look at the evidence in another column, and see whether you can put any other construction upon the affair. Now when this man DANA concocts a fresh falsehood, is anybody bound to answer it? As for his fellow-slanderer at the *Tribune* office, before he introduces any fresh commodities upon the market, let him put down his ten thousand dollars for our Children's Fund, about the Galena land business, and we will forthwith convict him once more of being an unscrupulous libeler.

A "phenomenal majority" is promised for GREELEY in this State by his organ. Exactly what a "phenomenal majority" is, is a mystery to one who does not possess a copy of the Professor's private dictionary. But if any one is flattering himself that it is possible for Tammany to supply from this City any majority, "phenomenal" or otherwise, its candidates may require, as it used formerly to do, he will find himself cruelly mistaken.

Our victory in Maine grows better and better the more closely it is looked at. Our correspondent this morning points out very clearly some of its distinguishing features, especially that the Republican majority is relatively equal to 1868, and that it is a very great advance on the three preceding years. Another and most important fact is that Republicans have gained most where their opponents claimed to be the strongest, namely, in HALE'S and BLAINE'S districts, where the most active struggle took place. Perhaps the mongrel coalition party will find out after a while that the more the country is awakened to the differences between the two parties, the more thoroughly it is Republican.

Pennsylvania in October.

Closely occupied with the exciting contests in Vermont and Maine, we have not hitherto been able to pay that attention to the political situation in Pennsylvania which its intrinsic importance now requires. But since the results of the elections in the States named are secured, and are all the most ardent Republicans could desire, Pennsylvania will naturally occupy a large share of attention.

In some respects, Pennsylvania is peculiarly situated. There are Republicans there who are heartily in favor of the re-election of Gen. GRANT, but who are prejudiced against the State ticket, and particularly against Gen. HARTRANFT. We are not altogether unprepared for these local alienations. They are common to nearly all State contests. They appeared in a different form in Maine. They have been frequent in our own State. In the case of Pennsylvania, they grow out of jealousies and differences that have been known and regretted by Republicans in other States for years. We believe they can and will be prevented from disturbing essentially the harmony of the party, so essential to the success of the principles we all have at heart, even in the approaching October election. So far as they have given rise to reflections on the personal and official character of Gen. HARTRANFT, we propose in a few days to give the results of a careful investigation into the facts. In the meantime, we have to say that, according to the best information in our possession, the attacks on Gen. HARTRANFT'S reputation are unwarrantable, and grow out of feelings that, however powerful they may be with individuals, ought not to influence the action of Republicans at large. It is not denied that Gen. HARTRANFT enjoys the esteem and warm regard of those who are situated so as to know him most closely. He was a gallant and faithful soldier, and as an official we are sorry to have to believe that much of the bitter antagonism exhibited toward him grows out of the fidelity and conscientiousness with which he has discharged his official duties. Concerning these matters, as we have already said, we propose in a few days to give our readers a candid and thorough explanation.

Meantime, we have a word to say to those who, being unfriendly to Gen. HARTRANFT, still assert that they can carry the State for GRANT in November, in spite of a defeat in October, and that they are willing to try the experiment. In our judgment the experiment is a hazardous one, only to be justified to those who undertake it by the most unanswerable arguments. We do not, for a moment, believe that the election of BUCKALEW in October is necessarily to be followed by the election of GREELEY, whom BUCKALEW at once despises in private and ignores in public. We do not think that it is in the power of the disaffected in any one State to prevent the realization of the earnest desire of the great body of the people of all the States that Gen. GRANT shall be re-elected.

But a victory for the Greeley coalition in Pennsylvania in October would needlessly and unwisely increase the labor of a victory for GRANT in the same State and in the Union in November. If any one doubts this, let him consult the tone of the Greeley organs. From that he will see how eagerly such a crumb of comfort would be snatched at, and how ingeniously and persistently it would be manipulated to mislead public sentiment. Pennsylvania's vast business interests would feel in an instant the shock given to the confidence of the country, in the continuance of the present moderate, safe, and stable public policy. Even a hint that the country might be surrendered to the crazy vagaries of GREELEY, and the corrupt devices of his horde of Tammany guides and counselors, would be of incalculable injury to the business interests of all classes. It would introduce suddenly into the calculations of the future an element of uncertainty, the influence of which it would be nearly impossible to counteract. Such a hint would be supplied by a victory for BUCKALEW in Pennsylvania in October, and no State would feel the consequence inevitably flowing from it more severely and heavily than Pennsylvania itself. These are facts which every Republican in the State will carefully consider in determining his duty in the now rapidly-approaching election, and we have no doubt that Pennsylvania will not disappoint the confident expectation by the country of a victory as decided as those of North Carolina and Maine, and even more conclusive.

The Children's Fund.

We present, this morning, a comprehensive statement of the money subscribed, the money expended, and the work done in connection with the Children's Relief Fund. The accounts are closed, and the work is at an end for the season. From first to last, the progress of this enterprise has been most encouraging to us, and the substantial and enduring benefits which have resulted from it, must amply repay our subscribers for the money which was so generously contributed. Not the least gratifying feature of the work has been the entire spontaneity with which the Fund was created. An appeal which derived its earnestness from the fact that we had personally satisfied ourselves by actual observation of the pressing need of help for dying children in the poverty-stricken homes of the City, elicited a response which proves how many good people there are in the world ready to assist really deserving cases of distress. We felt the responsibility of the work, whose management was pressed upon us by the early subscribers to the Fund; and we entered upon it with no common degree of anxiety and solicitude. Though entailing upon us, during a season of absorbing work of another kind, no little trouble and expense, the organization and the carrying out of the details of excursions and sick relief service have been to us emphatically a labor of love. We have had our reward in the approval of all our readers, in unstinted praise from quarters where we usually look for censure, and in the unexampled freedom from accident which has marked every detail of an enterprise which we have now brought to a termination so satisfactory to all concerned. We have had our reward, moreover, in the imitation to which other communities have been stirred by the example of the charitable munificence of our subscribers.

The practical results which we have to submit to the subscribers of the Fund in return for their money are briefly these: The total amount of money received amounted to $19,296 75, of which the sum of $15,818 01 has been expended for excursions and the relief of sick children, or their parents, thus leaving a cash balance in hand of $3,478 74. During nine weeks of the hot season, eighteen excursions were given for children and mothers having infants or very young children under their care. The number of boys and girls who enjoyed a holiday on these picnics was 18,672, beside 1,723 adults, (teachers or mothers.) The total expense of the excursions was $10,634 97, making the cost for each individual about fifty-two cents. The food and refreshments supplied on these excursions were unstinted in quantity and of quite unusual variety and excellence. Railroad trains, steam-boats, tugs and barges had to be chartered, and a corps of waiters organized to properly carry out the details. Bands of music and the appliances necessary for a variety of amusements for the children were also provided, so that the cost has been remarkably low. This was largely due to the liberality of those from whom the supplies and transportation were procured, many of whom must properly be ranked as generous subscribers to the Fund.

In the relief movement some very interesting details are found. There were 178 visitors engaged in the work, under the control of four superintendents of districts. They made visits to 62,458 families, and found 2,067 needing relief, the number of individuals being 8,824. There were 1,775 medical visits paid for, and 442 made gratuitously. The number of patients attended was 1,659. Food, clothing, luxuries for the sick, fans and ice were freely given where needed, the total amount expended in this branch of the Fund being $5,183 04, or an average cost of a little over $3 per patient.

We have thus the satisfaction of being able to prove that both branches of the work have been cheaply and satisfactorily done. In both, and in that of sick relief specially, we have to acknowledge our weighty obligations to the co-operation of many Christian men and women who have given, without stint and without reward, their time and energies to the task. When we say that much has been done through the instrumentality of this Fund to arrest the progress of infantile disease, and to save many lives among the poor children of the City, we have but half expressed the good results which have sprung from it. It has helped to develop a kindlier feeling between classes—surely a much-needed result in these days—it afforded the givers of the money a fresh proof of the good that may be accomplished by wisely directed charity, and it has given to thousands of our poorer fellow-citizens a practical proof that the sufferings of their children can move the hearts of people whom they never saw.

After the most liberal administration of the Children's Fund, it is very gratifying to be able to carry over a balance to next season, which affords a guarantee of the renewal of the work as soon as the necessity for it arises. The money remaining unexpended amounts to $3,478 74. There should, strictly speaking, be added to this the interest which has already accrued upon the money deposited as received. This will, of course, go to increase the sum with which the account of another season can be opened. We have invited the following gentlemen to take charge of this money and invest it to the best possible advantage: EDWARD KING, Esq., President New-York Stock Exchange; CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., Merchant, Burling-slip, and GEORGE JONES, Esq., NEW-YORK TIMES. When it becomes necessary to renew the enterprise these gentlemen will, we trust, be prepared to give some practical advice as to the best method of carrying it on. In the meanwhile, we can only thank our readers, in behalf of the poor children who cannot speak for themselves, for the generosity which they have displayed; and we can heartily assure them that there never was a charitable fund more economically or faithfully distributed. Much suffering has been alleviated—many lives have been saved. We may not carry on the work another year, but into whatever hands it may fall we hope it will receive the same noble encouragement which has been bestowed upon it during the past trying season.

Tammany in the Streets.

The Liberal-Democratic fraud having been crushed in North Carolina, and further mangled in Maine, its friends have attempted to galvanize its corpse into the semblance of vitality by holding a mass-meeting in this City. The meeting was appropriately held in and near Tammany Hall, and the old managers of the "Ring" furnished their ragged cohorts with the old transparencies—the name of GREELEY being substituted for that of the "Boss,"—and summoned them forth by the call of the cannon and the glare of fire-works. "Never, even under the old Ring management"—chuckles the *Tribune*—"were the decorations of the halls and stands, the music, the fire-works, and all the various accessories which attract and entertain crowds more liberally and judiciously furnished." And yet the meeting was a small one in comparison with those which TWEED was wont to engineer. The meaning of which fact undoubtedly is, that without access to the City Treasury, Tammany cannot command the absolute obedience of its mercenary followers.

However, the twin Democratic organs, the *Tribune* and the *World,* profess to be well satisfied with the meeting, and each celebrates it in what it conceives to be fine writing. The *Tribune* asserts that the mob was "as homogeneous as the waves of the sea," which is not a very intelligible phrase, but is perhaps a more truthful one than the assertion that it was as clean as the waves of the sea would have been. This "vast communion of the men of peace"—including the roughs and shoulder-hitters of the Sixth and Fourth Wards—was, in the *Tribune's* opinion, an evidence that "the great commercial Metropolis of the Western World has declared unmistakably its majestic will." So eminent a banker as Mr. HENRY CLEWS was not capable, in the opinion of FENTON'S Professor, of knowing anything about public opinion among business men. It is to the "John Fagan Association," the "Black Rock Social Club," the "Owen Gounley Association," and other bodies of equally prominent business men, that the Professor turns when he desires to know the majestic will of the great commercial Metropolis. These representatives of commerce "swore good-naturedly"—which was, perhaps, due to their admiration of the habits of their candidate—and shouted with considerable strength of lungs. Whence, says the *Tribune,* we are to conclude that there will be "an exemplary majority in this imperial City in favor of justice and reform."

Now, who were the leaders at this meeting of the friends of "justice and reform." The *Tribune* remarks that over the great loyal meeting of 1861 "the warrior effigy of WASHINGTON appropriately presided," and then informs us that over the meeting of Thursday night CHARLES A. DANA, of the *Sun,* presided; his eminent rival in liberal journalism, Mr. FRANK LESLIE, of the *Day's Doings,* being one of the Vice-Presidents. So it seems from the meeting of 1861 to that of 1872, the descent is as great as that from WASHINGTON to DANA. Among the Vice-Presidents of this reform meeting we find the names of those pure and patriotic reformers, MAT. BRENNAN, JOHN MORRISSEY, MAGNUS GROSS, GIDEON J. TUCKER, BENJAMIN WOOD, SAMUEL JONES, NICHOLAS MULLER, and nearly all the old names with which we were familiar in the days when Tammany was at the height of its power. Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, TWEED'S Assistant District-Attorney, opened the meeting with a speech in which he promised "free speech, free Press, free ballots, free Judiciary," in the event of GREELEY'S election. We all know what Mr. SULLIVAN and his friends thought of "free speech and free Press" when they drafted and pushed through TWEED'S Legislature, the infamous Code amendments, punishing with fine and imprisonment every editor who should criticise the Ring. "Free ballots" in their opinion are synonymous with stuffed ballot-boxes, and the "free Judiciary" which best pleases them, is represented by BARNARD and CARDOZO. Mr. DANA announced that "the heart"—Mr. DANA'S susceptible heart—"becomes sick and patriotism discouraged at the spectacle" of the alleged offenses of the Administration. It is sad to find that a man who makes slander a profession, and who, the *Tribune* admitted, had suppressed an entire edition of his paper on the payment of a sum of money by FISK, should thus become heart-sick. Doubtless, if Mr. FRANK LESLIE had spoken, he, too, would have confessed himself heart-sick over the sale of such obscene publications as are not issued from his office.

Following SULLIVAN and DANA, came, among lesser lights of reform, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who thought that his "tenacious adherence to the principles and usages of his party" should give his opinion peculiar weight. Were the crimes which marked WOOD'S private and political life in the days when he had any political influence the "principles," or merely the "usages," of his party? Gen. SPINOLA subsequently denounced "gift-taking," but, curiously enough, said nothing about bribery. Mr. DEPEW found fault with the President for not earning his own living, and evidently thought that lobbying is more honorable than the duties of the Presidency. Col. FELLOWS and Gen. KILPATRICK were also among the speakers, while the one decent man among them all, Ex-Confederate Secretary of State HUNTER, was so confused by the spectacle of such men as these advocating reform, that he committed the equal inconsistency of advocating GREELEY and denouncing protection.

This meeting had almost as remarkable an effect upon the *World* as it had upon Mr. HUNTER. That consistent organ began a double-leaded leader with the evident intention of glorifying the meeting, and asserted that the campaign had began "in deadly earnest," and "with the thunder of the captains and the shouting in Union-square!"—which, if somewhat bombastic, is nevertheless true, since the "thunder of the captains"—meaning DANA, WOOD and KILPATRICK—was about all there was of the meeting. Before the *World* writer finished, he, however, seems to have forgotten which side he was advocating—a mistake quite excusable in him—and prophecied that the "signal", given by the meeting "will be as a fire-bell in the darkness." However, the *World* was not at all afraid of the signal or those who sounded it, and bravely cried: "The old enemy meets us, though under a new face. As before he shall be confronted; as before he shall be crushed." This is in substance what the Republican journals have been saying ever since the campaign opened, and it is plain that the *World* man must have thought that his paper was a Republican sheet.

After all this waste of eloquence by distinguished Reformers, and all this gushing on the part of the *Tribune* and bombastic rhetoric on the part of the *World,* it is amusing to reflect that the great Greeley meeting consisted of DANA, SULLIVAN, BRENNAN, LESLIE, FELLOWS and their kind, and about four thousand of the rank and file of Tammany.

"Disfranchisement and Disqualification."

It is possible that the constant repetition by the minor Greeley orators of the howl about "the disfranchised South," may persuade some unthinking persons that there really is such a thing as disfranchisement by Federal laws in this country. In reality there is not. The history of the case is very simple.

The original Reconstruction laws, under which Constitutional Conventions were elected in the rebel States, excluded certain classes of disloyal men from voting. When the Constitutional Conventions met in the several States, a Constitution was framed for each, some of which disfranchised rebels, as in Tennessee and Missouri, and the remainder of which did not. The disfranchising clauses in these Constitutions have since been repealed, and no man is now prevented from voting anywhere in the United States on account of having taken part in the rebellion.

A few are disqualified from holding office—less than two hundred in all. This came about as follows: The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibited certain classes from holding office, all of whom had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and subsequently taken part in the rebellion. This included, necessarily, all Federal and State officers for years back, and was very sweeping. The same amendment, however, gave Congress the power to remove this disability by a two-thirds vote of each House. This Congress, on the urgent recommendation of Gen. GRANT, did the 22d of May last, excepting from such release only the following classes of men, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution, and subsequently engaged in rebellion:

1. Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses.
2. Judicial, military and naval officers of the United States.
3. Heads of Departments.
4. Foreign Ministers.

A number of individuals of these classes were relieved from their disqualifications by a separate vote of Congress before its adjournment.

It is evident, therefore, that there is no disfranchisement and very little disqualification for office in the Southern States. Some score of men in each—JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT TOOMBS, for instance—cannot be returned to the United States Senate, or to any other Federal or State office, but even they can vote for any elective officer. If the Greeleyites are fools enough to wish to see JEFF. DAVIS back in the Senate, the people are very far from agreeing with them.

The Butcher's Bill.

The wholesale butchers have increased their prices, and the complaint of the high price of food, and particularly of beef and mutton, still reaches us from England. Probably the former fact is dependent in a great measure upon the latter; for those who understand the market say that there is no special reason for an advance in butcher's meat at present. It would seem, then, that notwithstanding our plenteous harvest, and particularly the great yield of grass and hay, we are not likely to see any diminution in the cost of providing for our tables during the coming season. The matter is a grave one; and one which, if it does not "come home to men's business and bosoms," does come very directly home to their pockets. The cost in money of feeding a family is nearly twice as great now as it was twelve or fifteen years ago; and it is a safe prediction that, in money, that cost will never be materially less. We say in money, because by a readjustment in all prices the actual cost might be brought to the old comparative standard; and such a readjustment must take place, unless the experience of mankind in past ages is to go for nothing. Money, even when it is made of the precious metals, and has an actual as well as a representative value, is only a standard of comparison. For example, the price of meat in England three hundred years ago was about twopence a pound; turnips and other like vegetables could be bought for a penny a bushel, and a man whose income was a hundred pounds a year might live handsomely and keep a carriage. But this does not mean that beef and mutton, and vegetables and oats were more plentiful, or really cheaper then than they are now, but merely that gold and silver were scarcer and dearer. An ordinary duodecimo book could be bought then for sixpence; you could go to the theatre for twopence or sixpence, and a fair-sized brick-house and garden could be bought for twenty pounds. For the price of your book, your visit to the theatre, or your house then you could buy as much meat, nearly, then as you can now for the prices of the same articles.

It is undeniable that the steady increase of prices has been due mainly to the constant increase in the quantity of gold and silver, which are the materials of money in all civilized and semi-civilized nations. Another cause of the advance in the price of food has been the increase of the actual number of consumers; another, that owing to the development of manufactures and commerce, the increase in the number of the producers of food has not been in proportion to the increase of consumers. These causes are almost universally operative; but in this country there is another of very great importance, the introduction of paper currency which we have now used for ten years, and the derangement of agriculture consequent upon our long and dreadful war. These causes affected at first the whole community; but owing to a partical readjustment of monetary relations, two large classes are now in a great measure relieved from the oppressive consequences of the change. These are the actual producers, whether agriculturists or artisans, and the traders, those who are actually engaged in buying and selling. The increase in prices has proportionably increased the means of those two classes, and they are now suffering little, or not at all, from the difference in the cost of food and of house rent from the cost ten years ago. They have to pay more, but they have more wherewith to pay.

But there is a very large and a very important class to whom the present period of transition is one of severe trial. This class includes all those who live on salaries, fees, and incomes from invested property. The incomes of all such persons are in a measure fixed, and an increase in their means of living is the last that is effected. Even if their pay is increased, the change is made slowly and grudgingly, and in the case of incomes derived from interest, no increase at all has yet been made. Now this class, including as it does all professional men, clerks, accountants, salesmen, teachers and the like, is not only a very numerous one indeed, but it includes a very large proportion of the best intelligence and worth of the whole country. For this large class there appears to be no resource at present but a strict economy, which in most cases must mean a rigid and sometimes a painful reduction of expenses.

With regard to the item of expenditure which was the starting point of our article—meats—we are profuse and wasteful to a degree that excites the surprise of all those people who are better economists and better cooks than ourselves. In this respect there is, as we hope to show, room for a change which would greatly relieve the cares of house-holders of moderate means in more than one way. But this part of the subject is too important to be discussed at the end of an article; and we leave it with only this indication of the direction in which relief may be obtained—indeed, the only one in which it can be at present hoped for.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge LEONARD has before him a question of considerable importance in its bearing upon the official acts of the members of the Tammany Ring. It is claimed on behalf of a firm of plumbers, who made a claim against the City of $3,500 for work which has been valued at three hundred dollars, that because the old Board of Supervisors allowed the claim, it was therefore mandatory upon the new Board of Audit to sanction it, and upon Controller GREEN to pay it. This is pretty nearly identical with the only possible defense which can be set up on behalf of the quartet of plunderers who constituted the infamous "interim Board of Audit." To the lay mind such a theory of the functions of any auditing authority is simply monstrous, and we trust that Judge LEONARD'S decision will be such as to remove another legal quibble out of the rather slow progress of our Municipal thieves toward Sing Sing.

The Tammany organs evince a laudable curiosity as to when the questions growing out of the war are to be regarded as settled. We can only answer that these questions cannot be regarded as settled so long as the unrepentant rebels are seeking power through the election of a theoretical secessionist like GREELEY, nor so long as such an attempt is encouraged by the unscrupulous Tammany corruptionists, who think, if it succeeded, they might get a chance at the Federal Treasury.

There is something highly absurd in the idea, but it is nevertheless true, that the old chateau of WILLIAM the Conqueror, on the coast of Normandy, was put up at auction the other day, and, like *Charles Surface's* ancestors, knocked down to the highest bidder. Not only was the castle the home of WILLIAM, but it was subsequently the prison of another king—RICHARD Cœur de Lion. Surely, as reflections of their age, the opera bouffes that laugh at antiquity, and jeer at the illustrious figures and customs of the past, are not ill-timed. And yet it is the same age that sees extraordinary honors paid to the Elgin Marbles, and columns and fragments brought with religious care from the Temple of the Ephesian Diana. Perhaps WILLIAM'S house was not quite venerable enough, and if it could have been proved to be that of JULIUS CÆSAR, the elder conqueror, it would have received more respectful treatment.

An engineer of celebrity in Italy has just been arrested at Florence for trying to poison at the same time no fewer than eighteen people. Among the number are his father, his brother, his wife, and his children. He was in financial difficulties, and, by way of extricating himself, he resolved to kill all from whom he expected to inherit property, or whose death would give him its untrammeled possession. Only by pure accident was his diabolical purpose found out—after he had prepared, and, indeed, perfected his plans—but before any-one was hurt. An epidemic of slaughter seems to be raging just now in Europe, frightful tales of crime against the person reaching us simultaneously from France, England, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Sicily. Possibly the intense heat of the season may have had more to do with the matter than at first thought seems probable.

For the benefit of those who are interested in the prize offered for a campaign song by "A New-Yorker on a Furlough," we would say that a decision has been rendered, and the amount, $500, paid over to the successful competitor. The unsuccessful compositions, with the accompanying envelopes, containing signatures, have been destroyed. The song will shortly be produced.

The two ruffians who so brutally assaulted Officer BERNARD TULLY have now met their deserts. KEELER was some time ago sentenced to ten years in State Prison, and his companion, O'BRIEN, has been sent to Sing Sing for the same term. A few such vigorous sentences are greatly needed, to convince the New-York rough that "smashing" a policeman is not a sort of amusement that may be indulged in at very slight risk. Officer TULLY had the courage to incur the enmity of an East-side gang of roughs, and the brutal assault to which he was subjected by KEELER and O'BRIEN was intended to put a full stop to his career. Fearless discharge of duty is not so common in the Police force that the community can afford to leave it without due protection and recognition.

It is evident that Mr. BARNUM has not confined the support of his friend GREELEY to the issuing of a first-class puff of the Tammany candidate. He has evidently reinforced the *Tribune* staff by a temporary loan of the services of one of his skillful advertisement writers. Evidence of the hand of such an artist will be found in the information given in regard to the movements of Gen. SCHURZ, for the benefit of those "Eastern readers who have admiringly followed the enthusiastic receptions evoked (*sic*) by the progress" of the distinguished applicant for office through Ohio and Indiana. Could the advent of the woolly horse have been announced in language more classic?

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Comparative Statement of the Sales of the Times, Tribune and World.

The following table gives the daily sales of the TIMES at a few stands in this City, as compared with those of the *Tribune* and *World.* The figures have been taken at random from different sections of the City, and afford a fair estimate of the comparative circulation of these papers:

Name of news-dealer and location.	Times	Tribune	World
Tyson, Grand Central Hotel	55	45	45
Tyson, Fifth-avenue Hotel	70	35	35
Tyson, Hoffman House	25	15	15
Tyson, Gilsey House	40	15	20
Adams, Metropolitan Hotel	40	40	40
St. Nicholas Hotel	125	45	40
Shea, Fulton and Broadway	70	50	30
Shea, Fulton, south-east corner	25	15	10
Cunningham, Cortlandt-street	25	5	8
England, Jersey City Ferry	140	40	50
Desbrosses-street Ferry	25	10	10
Turnbull, St. James Hotel	35	20	15
Ambrose, Park-row	20	10	6
McGratte, Pine and Broadway	26	10	10
Callahan, Bowling-green	30	20	12
McCarth, Washington Hotel	11	6	..
L. & N. Shear & Co., Gd. Cen. Depot, & H. Riv. & H. & N. H. R.	1853	885	591
N. Hav. R. D'pt, 4th-av. & 27th-st.	600	300	170
Connolly, Worth and Chatham	15	9	15
Milne, Bowery and Grand-street	12	6	6
Rhinehart, No. 157½ Bowery	4	2	..
Warzboch, No. 203 Bowery	50	34	33
Goodel, No. 321 Bowery	12	12	12
McCormack, Bowery & Fifth-st.	18	18	..
Conners, Sixth-st. and Bowery	15	10	..
Campbell, Seventh-st. & Third-av.	40	15	10
Murtin, Ninth-st. and Third-av.	35	18	12
Moose, No. 711 Third-avenue	35	16	9
Aymar, No. 803 Third-avenue	10	2	2
Watson, No. 945 Third-avenue	20	7	7
Berthold, No. 980 Third-avenue	25	15	5
Walter, 42d-st. and 10th-av.	10	1	..
Casey, 45th-st. and 11th-av.	13	8	7
Goss, 53d-st. and 10th-av.	6	1	2
Gilfillan, 10th & 11th avs. & 52d-st.	10	1	2
Hamilton Ferry	20	10	8
Stand corner of Chatham and New Chambers streets	16	9	8
Stand corner of Pearl and New Chambers streets	5	..	..
Total	3,586	1,760	1,245

Sumner's Candidacy.

The Boston *Advertiser* closes an article on the Massachusetts Democratic nominations with the following: "If Mr. Sumner consents to do the work of the Democrats in Massachusetts, they may succeed in dragging him down; he cannot raise them up. His leverage was in the confidence of the Republicans of the Commonwealth, and that he has contemptuously thrown away. At home he will be the standard-bearer of all that is reactionary, repressive and demoralizing in our politics—in the Senate he will be the representative of Massachusetts no longer, but of the faction which has fought her most deeply-cherished convictions from the beginning of the present political epoch to this hour. By the usages of the Senate he will be shorn of the influence to which Massachusetts is entitled on that floor, and which her Senator had no right to deliberately put in peril. If his sense of duty requires him to accept the position of defiance in which his new friends have placed him, it is unquestionably his duty to resign his seat in the Senate. While he remains, Massachusetts will have no voice there."

TRUMBULL AND SCHURZ.

Civil Service Reform in Theory and Practice.

Two Inveterate Office-Seekers Reform, a la Greeley.

List of Appointments Sought by the Apostles.

We publish below very striking testimony to show how sudden and how recent was the conversion of Senators Schurz and Trumbull to the immutable principles of civil service reform. According to that system, no person in office is to be removed except for the reason that he is incompetent, and in case of vacancies, those in lower grades are to be promoted, while new appointments are to be made solely upon merit, which is to be ascertained by personal examination, and not from recommendations. And yet the lists which we publish show that these two pure-minded Senators have recommended to the corrupt Administration of Gen. Grant enough appointments to fill nearly the entire consular and diplomatic service, to say nothing of those urged for territorial governors, postmasters, internal revenue officers, and clerks. They ignore the sound system of promotion as a reward for faithful service in subordinate position, and demand the appointment of their friends at once to the highest grades. They pay no attention to the fact that there are no vacancies save when they express the opinion that an incumbent should be removed who is guilty of the atrocious crime of not agreeing with them in political sentiments.

We do not say that at the time Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull made these recommendations there was necessarily anything wrong in their so doing. We refer to it for no such reason, but we do refer to it to show the utter cant and hypocrisy which characterize the present course of these gentlemen. The best that can be said for them is that they have very recently—and we might add very suspiciously—had their eyes opened to the evil of their ways and have reformed. But at the same time they not only refuse to admit that there could be any possible excuse for the old system, but they loudly insist that nobody except themselves has reformed; that they are the only simon-pure Reformers, and all others are pretenders and hypocrites.

Of this pair of pattern Reformers, it appears that Schurz desired his friends to have nineteen Consulships, eight Missions, two Governorships of Territories, two Marshalships, one District-Attorneyship, four Indian Agencies, two Surveyor-Generals' offices, one Register, one Pension Agency, one Chaplaincy, twenty-seven Clerkships, twenty Postmasterships, three Revenue Collectorships and two Assessorships, and one Surveyorship of St. Louis; but only one of his friends was sufficiently humble to be a laborer. One of Schurz's Governors was "Jim" Ashley, while some of his other friends are well known to fame or infamy, one of his clerks having been removed for stealing, which, in Senator Schurz's eyes was, we presume, a less crime than that of being a Democrat; for his ground for asking for the removal of one Collector was that he was a member of that party. In all, Mr. Schurz wanted places for 104 friends, and he got his full share.

Mr. Trumbull wanted places for nineteen Consuls, a Consul-General, two Commercial Agents, including that in San Domingo, twenty-nine for Trustees and four Postal Agents, two Judges, two Marshals, two District-Attorneys, three Indian Agents, two Pension Agents, one Surveyor-General, three Superintendents of Indian Affairs, one Librarian, six Clerks, one Governor, one Claim Agent, seven Assessors, five Collectors and two Supervisors of Internal Revenue, while for one of his friends all that he begged was some office, no matter what. Mr. Trumbull put himself in writing as to ninety-seven friends, including a brother-in-law. His son he did not trust to paper. He went and made personal threats to the President as to him.

The following are the lists:

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S OFFICES.

Wm. A. Porter, United States Attorney.
D. L. Phillips, United States Marshal.
Lawrence Weldon, United States Attorney.
James Strame, United States Judge.
Cyrus W. Hawley, United States Judge.
Geo. Ed. Mitchell, United States Marshal.
W. C. Zantzinger, Consul General Alexandria, Egypt.
R. B. Hatch, Commissioner's Agent Acapulco.
A. F. Piper, Consul at Beyrut.
Jos. L. Irwin, Consul at Beyrut.
C. V. Dyer, Commissioner to San Domingo.
Jas. H. McGie, Consul to Hong Kong.
Wm. A. Murphy, Consul to La Rochelle.
W. M. Eaton, Consul to Nantes.
Geo. T. Allen, Governor of Wyoming.
Geo. T. Brown, Agent for Adjustment of Claims against Mexico.
Jesse K. Dubois, office—indefinite.
L. Brentano, Consul at Lubeck.
Robt. L. Ream, Consul at Rome.
D. V. Bell, Consul at Windsor, Canada.
Anton Neustadt, Consul at Birmingham.
Edgar Stanton, Consul at Bristol.
Thomas B. Paddock, Consul at Canoes.
Wermer Silver, Consul, indefinite.
C. F. W. Junge, Consul at Hesse Darmstadt.
Charles R. Starr, Consul at Halifax.
Newton Harlan, Consul at Leeds.
Theo. Catnsins, Consul at Vienna.
Emil Hoeschster, Consul at Barmen.
J. M. Lucas, Consul at Tunstal.
F. W. Partridge, Consul at Bancock.
George B. Armstrong, Special Agent, Post-office Department.
T. L. Holbrook, Special Agent, Post-office Department.
T. L. Holbrook, clerkship, Post-office Department.
W. H. Powell, Railway Post-office clerk.
J. Gwin, Route Agent.
J. H. Grigsby, Route Agent.
J. G. Lamb, Postmaster, Alton, Ill.
Miss Lizzie Gilmer, Postmaster, Pittsfield, Ill.
Thomas B. Kelley, Postmaster, Duquoin, Ill.
Charles H. Sweeney, Postmaster, Rushville, Ill.
G. N. Miles, Postmaster, Petersburg, Ill.
A. C. Vanderwater, Postmaster, Pana, Ill.
A. C. Bird, (second applicant,) Postmaster, Pana, Ill.
Ida T. Lovejoy, Postmaster, Princeton, Ill.
G. L. Williams, Postmaster, Carrollton, Ill.
J. Cockill, Postmaster, Perry, Ill.
W. A. Snider, Postmaster, Westfield, Ill.
H. S. Humphrey, Postmaster, Vandalia, Ill.
J. R. Blackwell, Postmaster, Litchfield, Ill.
C. H. Spring, Postmaster, Grayville, Ill.
T. D. Maury, Postmaster, Macomb, Ill.
W. H. Humphrey, Postmaster, Lewistown, Ill.
E. A. Fry, Postmaster, Shabbonier, Ill.
Cephas Wood, Postmaster, Stanford, Ill.
O. C. Easton, Postmaster, Havana, Ill.
Mrs. L. M. Gilmer, (second applicant,) Postmaster, Pittsfield, Ill.
J. T. McNeeley, Postmaster, Petersburg, Ill.
J. W. Evans, Postmaster, Chandlerville, Ill.
Mrs. N. E. Dresser, Postmaster, Anna, Ill.
C. Bidaman, Postmaster, Canton, Ill.
J. G. Biddeman, Postmaster, Canton, Ill.
N. Parson, Postmaster, Beardstown, Ill.
P. Schaffer, Postmaster, Baden-Baden, Ill.
L. Hovey, Postmaster, Normal, Ill.
M. O. Frost, Postmaster, Marshall, Ill.
W. D. Harlan, Librarian, Department Interior.
Don Jose M. Gallegos, Superintendent Indian Affairs, New-Mexico. (Reference merely.)
Nathaniel Pope, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Idaho.
Anson Dart, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Utah.
John S. Dill, Agent Pottawatomie Indians.
Newton Harlan, Agent Pawnee Indians.
W. H. Ballhache, Indian Agent.
E. P. Ferry, Surveyor-General, Washington Territory.
William Jayne, Pension Agent, Springfield, Ill.
C. D. Hay, Pension Agent, Centralia, Ill.
A. Chester, Clerk, Interior Department.
Leopold Freund, Clerk, Interior Department.
J. W. Smith, Clerk Interior Department.
E. Z. Ryan, Clerk, Interior Department.
S. J. Dallas, Clerk, Interior Department.
A. C. Babcock, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Ninth District, Illinois.
James Fishback, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Tenth District, Illinois.
N. M. Knapp, Collector, Internal Revenue, Tenth District, Illinois.
J. H. Powell, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Eleventh District, Illinois.
Charles Stephani, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Twelfth District, Illinois.
R. H. Whiting, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Fifth District, Illinois.
A. C. Mathews, Collector, Internal Revenue, Ninth District, Illinois.
Thomas J. Kinney, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Ninth District, Illinois.
W. H. Barlow, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Eleventh District, Illinois.
B. J. Sweet, Supervisor, Internal Revenue, Eleventh District, Illinois.
J. G. Bowman, for some position in Indiana.
Elisha B. Hamilton, Surveyor of Customs, Quincy, Ill.
James Newman, Surveyor of Customs, Alton, Ill.
Francis Munson, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Barnes, Collector, Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Illinois.
J. C. Grier, Collector, Internal Revenue, Fifth District, Illinois.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S OFFICES.

Casper Butts, Consul at Aix La Chapelle.
J. L. Bittenger, Consul at Antwerp.
A. Waldemar, Consul at Aix La Chapelle.
F. K. Porter, Consul at Bordeaux.
A. C. Paul, Consul at Dundee.
Paul Strobach, mission to Belgium.
James Thorrington, Mission to Equador.
James B. Hawley, Consul, indefinite.
E. W. Decker, Consul to Hamburg.
F. B. Elmer, Consul to La Paz.
J. M. Ashley, Governor of Montana.
J. B. Kerr, Consul at Scio.
C. N. Riotte, Minister Resident Costa Rica.
John Ruhm, Consul at Brussels.
James M. Wilson, Consul at Canton.
S. Wolf, Consul at Frankfort.
A. Becker, Consul at Frankfort.
J. Grimshaw, Consul at Leeds.
J. A. Nunes, Consul at Rio Janeiro.
W. A. Pile, mission to Brazil.
Edward Robinson, Consul at Hamburg.
James Ray, Consul at Belfast.
J. W. Turner, mission to Liberia.
Edward Salomon, mission to Berlin.
F. Sigel, mission to Switzerland.
Thos. C. Fletcher, mission to Switzerland.
N. P. Langford, Governor of Montana.
Julius Stahel, Consul at Kanagawa.
R. M. Johnson, Consul at Shanghai.
W. Y. Selleck, Commercial Agent at Bradford.
W. H. Cornell, United States Marshal, Colorado; recommended March 16, 1869.
Geo. Smith, United States Marshal, Western District Missouri; recommended April 6, 1869.
Chester H. Krum, United States Attorney, Eastern District Missouri; recommended Jan. 3, 1870.
F. W. Bogan, Chaplain United States Army.
Hugo Eckholtz, clerkship, War Department.
Mrs. S. Schimmelfennig, clerkship, Post-office Department.
John H. Johnson, clerkship, Post-office Department.
D. Moore, Route agent, Post-office Department.
L. F. Maxon, Route agent, Post-office Department.
J. Moreschell, Route Agent, Post-office Department.
F. B. Bechtascheim, Local Agent, Post-office Department.
B. Falkenhainer, Local Agent, Post-office Department.
John M. Cameron, Postmaster, Beverly Station, Mo.
Wm. Osterhorn, Postmaster, Bismarck, Mo.
Geo. Withington, Postmaster, Bonfals Station, Mo.
J. F. Klorteman, Postmaster, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
C. Robbyn, Postmaster, Central, Mo.
J. T. Duncan, Postmaster, Centreville, Mo.
F. de Wint, Postmaster, Commerce, Mo.
J. Vinyard, Postmaster, De Lassus, Mo.
H. Carlton, Postmaster, Farmington, Mo.
W. Lenz, Postmaster, Ferguson, Mo.
C. F. Menke, Postmaster, Florisant, Mo.
S. R. Burford, Postmaster, Gravel Road, Mo.
E. Witter, Postmaster, Ionia, Mo.
C. H. Harris, Postmaster, Knobleck, Mo.
N. Stephenson, Postmaster, Montauk, Mo.
P. Hoehn, Postmaster, New-Madrid, Mo.
T. Cantellon, Postmaster, Normandy, Mo.
C. Staal, Postmaster, River Aux Vases, Mo.
Amelia Wiltenmeyer, Postmaster, St. Genevieve, Mo.
F. P. Chavmer, Postmaster, Vine Mount, Mo.
Henry R. Horr, Agent Mountain Crow Indians.
Richard Ritter, Agent Chotow Indians.
C. W. Asmussen, Agent Seminole Indians.
W. H. Cundiff, Indian Agent.
Geo. Patten, Surveyor-General of Idaho.
Silas Reed, Surveyor General of Wyoming.
M. McMillan, Register at Boonville, Mo.
W. C. Ebert, Pension Agent, Macon, Mo.
Charles E. Beahle, clerkship, Interior Department.
Ira W. Bond, clerkship, Interior Department.
Otto Christt, clerkship, Interior Department.
J. W. Clendening, clerkship, Interior Department.
Charles A. Deitrich, clerkship, Interior Department.
Edward J. Edwards, clerkship, Interior Department.
Myron Finch, clerkship, Interior Department.
Rudolph Fisher, clerkship, Interior Department.
George M. Holmes, clerkship, Interior Department.
Carlo F. Martoram, clerkship, Interior Department.
Edward J. Peirce, clerkship, Interior Department.
J. E. Reinmeiler, clerkship, Interior Department.
Charles Spraul, clerkship, Interior Department.
G. H. Stone, clerkship, Interior Department.
F. Winter, clerkship, Interior Department.
J. F. Wyman, clerkship, Interior Department.
A. S. Pierce, clerkship, Interior Department.
Albert Hire, clerkship, Interior Department.
K. F. Wilckens, clerkship, Interior Department.
Henry Ashbrook, clerkship, Interior Department.
W. H. Hudson, Messenger, Interior Department.
Appointed and afterward removed for stealing.
John Bott, Watchman, Interior Department.
N. A. Walter, Watchman, Interior Department.
William Zivezig, Watchman, Interior Department.
Fred Zimmer, Watchman, Interior Department.
Felix Coste, Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis, Mo.
J. W. Conant, Clerk, Treasury Department.
August Duddenhousen, Clerk, Treasury Department.
Henry Zetter, laborer, Treasury Department.
Edmund Jussen, Collector, Internal Revenue, First District Illinois.
Lindsay Murdock, Collector, Internal Revenue, Second District Missouri. Asked removal of Zwarb, then incumbent, on ground that he (Zwarb) was a Democrat.
Barnabas Smith, Assessor, Internal Revenue, Second District Missouri.
Geo. D. Orner, Collector, Internal Revenue, Fifth District Missouri.
Miss Kate Hudson, clerkship, Treasury Department.

THE BALTIMORE FAILURES.

Liabilities Estimated from Two to Three Millions—Resumption Probable by All the Firms.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—Alluding to the heavy failures in this city yesterday, the Baltimore *Sun*, in its financial article this morning, says the whole amount involved in these suspensions, it is understood, will probably reach $2,000,000, but the houses all claim to have assets ample to discharge the indebtedness if they are realized.

The *American* says the amount of liabilities is estimated at nearly $3,000,000, but it is impossible to speak with certainty as to this, or of the ultimate result of the disaster, although it is generally believed that the suspension will be only temporary, and that the majority if not all of these houses will speedily resume business.

The *Gazette* says: "No such disaster as the failures above noticed has befallen Baltimore for a long series of years, and the day deserves to be ranked in the history of commercial events here with the famous 'Black Friday' in New-York."

The following are the houses above alluded to whose failures are announced: Lozear Brothers, wholesale grocers, of Exchange-place, who went to protest on Wednesday, and whose suspension was followed, yesterday, by that of the old firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co., heavy importers, engaged in the West India and Brazil trade. J. C. Bridges & Co., and William Boyne & Co., wholesale grocers, on Commerce-street, and A. A. Perry & Co., wholesale lumber merchants, extensively engaged manufacturing staves and shooks for the West India trade, and several other failures are reported today.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Opening of an Active Campaign—Republican Confidence.

Personal Attacks on Gen. Hartranft—His Assailants and His Defenders—The Copperhead Buckalew in a Tight Place—The State Sure for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are about to open the campaign in good earnest. The State Committee has made arrangements for a series of mass-meetings to be held in every section of the State between now and the State election on the 8th of October, and among the speakers engaged are such men as Henry Wilson, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Logan, Gen. Scofield, Gov. Hawley, Gov. Woodford, Gov. Harriman, Gov. Pollock, Gov. Fairchild, Gov. Noyes, Hon. A. H. Cragin, Hon. Miles S. Humphrey, Hon. B. H. Brewster, Hon. S. B. Axtell, of California, and twenty or thirty more of the ablest stump speakers in the country. The Soldiers' Convention, to be held in Pittsburg next week, will inaugurate a whirlwind that will roll back that "tidal wave," and sweep all vestiges of the nauseous compound of Greeleyism and Democracy known as "Liberal" Republicanism from the State. To say that the Republicans of Pennsylvania are hopeful, but poorly expresses their feelings. They have that full confidence which amounts to absolute certainty of the success of their State ticket. I was talking today with a gentleman whose business has brought him in contact, during the last six weeks, with the leading men in forty-six counties of the western part of the State, comprising both Democrats and Republicans, and he says they all tell the same story—the defection from the Republican ranks is confined almost entirely to a few soreheads, and is more than counterbalanced by the disgust of Democrats at the disgraceful coalition into which their party has been forced by the trading politicians. For every Republican who will vote for Greeley he is confident there will be two Democrats who will vote for Grant. The same is true in this city where the Republicans are confidently reckoning on fifteen thousand majority for the State ticket. To persons living outside of the State this perfect assurance of victory on the part of the Pennsylvania Republicans is a matter of surprise and would be also a matter of regret were it accompanied by any lack of effort on their part to achieve the success of which they feel so certain. But it is not. Everything will be done to make the victory as overwhelming and decisive as possible. The Republicans here are fully aware of the importance that will be attached to the result of the October election in this State, and also of the fact that the last hopes of the Greeleyites are to be revived or buried in that election. They appreciate the vital character of the issue, and they say they are prepared to meet it.

THE ATTACKS ON HARTRANFT.

The personal warfare on Gen. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor, waged in the interest of a small clique of professed Republicans, is the source from whence the coalition draw all their comfort, and whatever hopes they have of electing Buckalew. But it is a small encouragement and is growing weaker every day. As the character of the men who make these attacks, and the motives that inspire them become better known, they lose all their force, and, so far from injuring, they even bring sympathy and support to the candidate unjustly assailed. The charges against Gen. Hartranft have not only been completely refuted, but it has been shown that they originated in spite and revenge against the General because he persisted, and still persists, in bringing the robbers of the public treasury to justice. The leader in the attacks on Hartranft is one Dr. Payne, who was proved by a Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, last Winter, to have sold diplomas of the Medical College under his charge to persons without any qualifications whatever as physicians and even to infants. The proof was so clear, that the charter of Payne's medical shop was repealed by the Legislature. This Payne is one of the bondsmen for Evans, against whom a suit is pending for the recovery of $300,000 of the funds of the State, and it is well known that if Hartranft is elected Governor he will insist, as he has done heretofore, on prosecuting the suit to the bitter end. It can be proved, and the proof will be forthcoming, that Payne stated in the presence of a clergyman and two other witnesses, that in the division of the $300,000 of the Evans plunder, a mortgage of $54,000 on Forney's *Press* was canceled. This is probably a falsehood, as Payne's statements on any subject, unless corroborated, are not entitled to credit, but it ought to show Mr. Forney the disreputable character of the witness whose charges against Gen. Hartranft he has seen fit to credit and reiterate in his journal. A vindication of Gen. Hartranft will be made by the distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, B. H. Brewster, at the Wigwam here to-morrow night. Mr. Brewster was Attorney-General of the State during a large portion of the time that Gen. Hartranft held the office of Auditor-General, and he stated to me in conversation, yesterday, that he never knew a better or more faithful public official than Hartranft. A vindication coming from a man of the high character of Mr. Brewster, who, until recently, has been claimed by the Liberal Republicans, cannot but have great weight with the voters of Pennsylvania. The Greeley Democratic coalition will have quite enough to do, however, before the campaign is through to defend their candidate Buckalew, who was one of the most notorious and bitter Copperheads Pennsylvania had during the war, while Gen. Hartranft was among its most brave and patriotic Generals. Moreover, the Democrats are determined to force Buckalew to define his position on Greeleyism, a thing which he has not yet done, and which, when he does do it, is bound to create a row. There is far more dissatisfaction among the Democracy in Pennsylvania than in New-York at the indorsement by the Baltimore Convention of Greeley as their candidate for President, and they are bound to know whether Buckalew approves of that little piece of political jugglery. If he says he does, they will "scratch" him by thousands, and if he says he don't, he will get just as badly scratched by the Greeleyites. In either case he will lose more votes from the coalition party than he will gain from the enemies of Hartranft. But it is a curious fact, that even if Buckalew were to be elected, no one of either party here pretends to claim the State for Greeley. The most the coalitionists hope for by Buckalew's election is the "moral effect," as they call it, which such an event would have on the November election in other States. As for Pennsylvania all admit that it is certain for Grant in November.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is rapidly increasing in value and interest to the general reader. Besides containing all of the current news, collected from the most reliable sources, the SUNDAY EDITION presents many features not found in any other City journal. Special articles on interesting topics are prepared for this edition, and they invariably afford information and amusement.

The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, Sept. 15, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PARK THEATRE. This article, the fourth of the series, abounds in reminiscences of James W. Wallack, and cannot fail to prove of interest to lovers of the drama.

JUVENILE STOWAWAYS; How the Vagabonds of the Ocean Exist. The facts in this sketch were gathered by a gentleman who has crossed the Atlantic many times.

BEACONS AND LIGHT-HOUSES will be found peculiarly entertaining and instructive, just at this time, when public attention is so engrossed by narratives of marine disaster.

Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic Gossip, with announcement of events.

CURRENT LITATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 14.	
Syracuse	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
North Lawrence	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Reading Centre	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Woodsburg, L. I.	Hon. John F. Manning.
Hudson City, N. J.	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Weedsport	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Johnstown	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Norwood's Church	Hon. Marcus Lyon. Hon. J. W. Dwight.
Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Monday, Sept. 16.	
Goshen	Hon. Thomas Settle.
Rochester	Hon. Roscoe Conklin. Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy.
Newburg	Hon. A. W. Tenny. Gen. John L. Swift.
Haverstraw	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Jamaica	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Gaskills	Hon. George L. Maynard. Hon. C. A. Clarke.
Summit	Hon. George Becker.
Bleecker Buildings, New-York	Hon. J. F. Manning. Hon. T. B. Thorpe.
Jacksonville	Hon. John L. Parker.
Batavia	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Evans' Mills	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Ilion	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Canastota	Hon. John O'Donnell.
New-Brighton	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cold Bank	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Tuesday, Sept. 17.	
Binghamton	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Ketchamville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rockville Centre	Hon. Wm. W. Northrup.
Blenheim	Hon. George Becker.
Union	Gen. John L. Swift.
Ithaca	Hon. John L. Parker.
Stapleton, Staten Island	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Chaumont	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Brewsters	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Houston-street, corner Avenue D, New-York	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Boonville	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Canisteo	Col. A. E. Baxter.
West Brighton	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Gloversville	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Norway	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Utica	Rev. William F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Wednesday, Sept. 18.	
Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Owego	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Cortland	Gen. John L. Swift.
Hempstead	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Halsey Valley	Hon. George L. Maynard. William H. Blair.
Lima	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Schoharie	Hon. George Becker.
Newfield	Hon. John L. Parker.
Greenville	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Clay	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Watertown	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Hartsville	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Fairfield	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Thursday, Sept. 19.	
Jamestown, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Auburn	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Trumansburg	Gen. John L. Swift.
Durham	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Carmansville	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Florida	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Potsdam	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Weltonville	Hon. William Smyth. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Tallmans	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Yorkville	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Middleburg	Hon. George Becker.
Slaterville	Hon. John L. Parker.
Caton	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sandy Hill	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Highland Falls	Frederick G. Gedney.
Irvington	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Salisbury Centre	Hon. Clinton L. Merriman.
Syracuse	Rev. William F. Butler. William H. Johnson.
Friday, Sept. 20.	
Olean (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
West Troy	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Peterboro (P. M.)	Hon. Thomas Settle, of N. C.
Cairo	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Yonkers	Hon. William P. Fiero. Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Cornwall	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Malone	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Smithboro	Hon. George L. Maynard. L. Settle.
Danby	Hon. Francis M. Finch. William L. Bostwick.
Enfield Centre	Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Fulton	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Carlisle	Hon. George Becker.
Ithaca	Gen. John L. Swift.
McLean	Hon. John L. Parker.
Newport	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.

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No. 686 Broadway; factory, No. 4 Great Jones-st., Decorators of Porcelain, offer a splendid assortment of Ornamental Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services; also, White French China, India China, &c., by the set or piece.

Articles or sets decorated to order in the highest style of art with Crests, Monograms, Fruits, &c.

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We have, this week reached the number of 60,000 patients (all the names written and numbered on our scroll) for whom we have drawn teeth with laughing gas, without an accident. Come to headquarters. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—Sales of tickets yesterday exceeded $25,000. The Drawing takes place POSITIVELY on Sept. 28. For tickets or circulars, apply to Major THOS. H. HAYS, in charge Branch Office, No. 609 Broadway. Office open until 10 P. M. Tickets can also be found with Jno. T. Edge, No. 16 Broad-street; P. C. Devlin, No. 31 Nassau-street; Goodrich & Anderson, 1.213½ Broadway; Jos. Bates, No. 196 Broadway; J. Scott Gibson, No. 562 Broadway; Geo. T. Kintner, No. 96 Spring-street, and J. H. Norton, No. 1 College-place. BUY TICKETS NOW.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD's new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. O. W. Holmes and many distinguished men recommend WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

From Childhood I Have Been Subject to severe attacks of diarrhea, which generally resulted in confining me to the house for days together. After some urging, I tried DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, the result being so entirely satisfactory, that I regard it as an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the bowels. I have since recommended it to others, and their experience has served to confirm my own.—*Rev. W. W. Christine, of New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FITZGERALD—VERPLANCK.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., assisted by Rev. Frederick U. Shelton, LL. D., and Rev. John R. Livingston, LOUIS FITZGERALD to GELYNA, youngest daughter of William S. Verplanck, Esq.

GREEN—WHITTEMORE.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne, CHARLES J. GREEN, of New-Orleans, La., to VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of John M. Whittemore. No cards.

GRAY—SCHOONMAKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Isaac Riley, ROBERT GRAY and JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of the late Anthony Schoonmaker, all of this City.

HAYDEN—WEED.—On the evening of the 11th inst., by Rev. B. Weed, assisted by Dr. Hare, Mr. WILLIAM HAYDEN, of Chicago, to Miss ELLA W. WEED, of New-York, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

PILLOW—HILLYER.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Eldridge Mix, JOHN A. PILLOW, of Montreal, to ANNIE E., daughter of E. T. Hillyer.

SWORDS—MARVIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., EDWARD JENNER SWORDS to JULIA JARVIS, youngest daughter of Walter T. Marvin, Esq., all of this City.

THOMPSON—ASTIN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 69 Pitt-st., by Rev. J. J. White, Mr. THOMAS J. THOMPSON and Miss ADELAIDE E. ASTIN.

THACHER—TREADWELL.—At Albany, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Upson, assisted by Rev. Dr. Halley, JOHN BOYD THACHER to EMMA, daughter of George C. Treadwell, all of Albany.

DIED.

ATWATER.—At Highland Falls, N. Y., on Thursday, the 12th inst., GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Harry E. and Kate M. Atwater, aged four months and three days.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's Brooklyn *Eagle*.

BOHDE.—At Leonia, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 13, FREDERICK AUGUSTA, eldest son of Frederick Bohde, aged 20 years and 8 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BININGER.—On Friday, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock A. M., ABRAHAM A., youngest son of the late Joseph H. Bininger, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of his mother, Esther Bininger, No. 241 West 54th-st.

BIGELOW.—In Boston, Mass., 10th inst., D. Jackson Bigelow, aged 42 years, of the firm of Thompson, Bigelow & Brown, booksellers.

BROWER.—On Friday, Sept. 13, JOHN L. BROWER, in his 88th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BATES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at St. James Hotel, MATILDA G. BATES, widow of the late Joseph S. Bates, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th-st., near Madison-av., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CORLIES.—At West Chester, on 11th inst., JOHN W. CORLIES, in the 81st year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Seventh day, (Saturday,) 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, West Chester. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven Depot on arrival of Harlem Railroad train leaving 42d-st. at 9½. Interment at Woodlawn, from whence train leaves to return at 1 P. M.

DEAN.—At New-Hamburg, N. Y., in the 71st year of her age, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Thomas Dean.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

DUREMUS.—At Hamburg, N. J., on Friday morning, 13th inst., THERON S. DOREMUS, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 185 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Monday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DUSENBURY.—At White Plains, on Friday morning, Sept. 13, FRANCES G., wife of Daniel Dusenbury, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday at 2½ o'clock without further invitation. Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot at 9 A. M. and White Plains at 6:35 P. M.

DURFEE.—In Fall River, Mass., very suddenly, Friday evening, Sept. 13, Mr. B. M. C. DURFEE.

DAILEY.—On Friday, Sept. 13, JESSIE S., infant daughter of W. J. F. and Harriet B. Dailey.

ELCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 12, WILLIAM R. R. ELCOCK, second son of Capt. James R. and Jane Elcock, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 488 State-st., (between Powers and Nevins,) on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FROST.—In St. Louis, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN H. FROST, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—Sept. 12, 1872, MARGARET FISHER, widow of Moses F. Fisher, aged 69 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, Sept. 15, at 6 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, James M. Lyon, No. 109 Conselyea-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains taken to White Plains Monday morning by the 10.40 train from the Central Depot.

GIBSON.—At West Brighton, Sept. 12, GARRET D. GIBSON, aged 50 years.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity M. E. Church, West Brighton, on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HART.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, 12th inst., ESTHER P., widow of Capt. James Hart.

Funeral services Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Townsend-av., Vanderbilt Landing.

HOGEBOOM.—At his residence, in Hudson, N. Y., on the morning of the 12th inst., Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at Reformed Church, in that city, on Monday next, 16th inst., at 1½ P. M.

HOPKINS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, JAMES HOPKINS, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 573 Broome-st., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

HART.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Sept. 13, of congestion of the brain, ANNA DUDLEY, only child of Anna D. and George S. Hart, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 130 West 44th-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES.—At Nassau, N. Y., on Thursday, 12th inst., MARY FORD ALLING, wife of Thomas D. James, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Nassau, N. Y., on Sunday, 15th inst.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, of consumption, WILLIAM H. JACKSON, son of Thomas and E. M. Jackson, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 156 Lefferts-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

McKEE.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at the Presbyterian Home, 73d-st., near Madison-av., Mrs. ELIZA McKEE, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. this day.

POLHEMUS.—Suddenly, at Hudson, Wednesday, Sept. 11, THEODORE, only son of Maria T. and the late Theodore Polhemus, Jr.

☞ Notice of funeral hereafter.

PENNY.—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 11, after a painful illness, ELIZA, wife of James Y. Penny.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 87 Market-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Mamaroneck, Sept. 12, MARY W., wife of E. C. Robinson.

Funeral service will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, Monday, 16th inst. Notice of time and place of interment will be given in this evening's *Post* and *Express*, and TIMES and *Tribune* of Monday morning.

SKELLEY.—At his residence, No. 231 Front-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 12, SYLVESTER SKELLEY, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Thursday, Sept. 12, at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, LANCASTER UNDERHILL, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 16, at 12 M., from his late residence, Tuckahoe. Carriages will be in attendance at Tuckahoe depot on the arrival of the 9¼ A. M. train from 42d-st., Harlem Railroad.

WINTRINGHAM.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, on Friday, Sept. 13, MARY, wife of Sidney Wintringham, Sr., and daughter of Joseph Parker, late of Shrewsbury, N. J., aged 51 year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 153 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

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Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 14, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 9 A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET and Park Lamps excel all in giving light, for beauty, durability and low cost. See them in use in all the Parks, Boulevards, upon Broadway, 5th-av. and elsewhere in New-York City, and throughout the country. General office, No 569 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK DENTAL INSTITUTE.—Dr. WAIT & SON extract teeth under pure, fresh gas at 8 first and 50 cents each additional tooth. Teeth inserted and filled on the best terms. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
A NEW GRAMMAR BY PROF. WOODBURY.

**A PRACTICAL COURSE
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By W. H. WOODBURY, A. M., author of "Woodbury's German Series."

The publishers present this new German grammar to the public with the belief that it will be found to be at once the most complete and practical text-book yet issued of the language of which it treats. Mr. Woodbury's large experience as an author of German educational works, and his intimate acquaintance with the present requirements in this branch of study, have combined to insure the rare excellence of this work as a text-book.

A peculiarly progressive plan is presented throughout. No grammatical form or principle has been permitted to add undue difficulty to the more advanced lessons for the sake of rendering easier and more attractive the earlier ones. A wholly new and practical method is employed, from the very outset for the illustration of the characteristic forms and uses of the adjective words; indeed, in all respects the work is fresh, thorough and practical.

As a specimen of typographic art the present book has never been excelled. The University Press, Cambridge, has given many months to the work, and has drawn from European and American founderies, especially for it, the most beautiful and appropriate casts of type to be had.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SEPT. 25.

A NEW POEM BY DR. HOLLAND (TIMOTHY TITCOMB.)

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AND OTHER POEMS.
By J. G. HOLLAND,

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DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 13.

By Judge Curtis.

Kayser *vs.* Koehle; order granted.

Kaufman *vs.* Levy; motion denied with costs. See memorandum with Clerk at Chambers.

Reading *vs.* Heydecker: demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to answer on usual terms. See memorandum with Clerk at Chambers.

Van Pelt *vs.* United States Metallic Spring-boot and Shoe-heel Company; order granted.

Gregory *vs.* Gregory; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 13.

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Pratt *vs.* The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; case settled.

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ap26-law6mSa*

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English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 39 West 45th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Begins Sept. 10.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 55th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: Presidents Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 20.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHed in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Fall Entrance Examination Oct. 3.

For Catalogues, Annual Reports, or Entrance Examination Papers of June 3, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM SEMI- NARY, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts.—The fifth year of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 18. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., Principals.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367—371 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 10. Young ladies' and young gentlemen's department. Kindergarten and boarding-shool for young gentlemen. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding-school for boys. Circulars at Mr. ALEX. HUDNUT'S, No. 218 Broadway, and at ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT'S, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Missis BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies of HARLEM, CARMANSVILLE and NORTH NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 23 WEST 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. now open. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c, apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

MISS RYER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, in the Wesleyan Church, on 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Entrance by the south tower.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FE- MALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

MISS M. F. DU VERNET WILL RESUME her French and English classes for little girls at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 45th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,400 Broadway, reopens Sept. 25. *Great pains are taken to teach boys how to study.* This is done so thoroughly that they need no help at home.

MISS McCREDY'S CLASS FOR CHILdren will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. For further particulars apply to Miss McCREDY, No. 104 West 34th-st.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH. ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES WREAKS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 257 3d-st., Jersey City, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS C. E. FERRIS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 17, at No. 108 East 12th-st.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 650 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS S. M. ROGER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 16; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Prin.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, re-opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 16. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin: a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 10th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for special studies, including the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education, and pupils wishing to enter college will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and fitted in the best manner with modern furniture and furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
LAW SCHOOL, 1872-3.

Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.

The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872.

By statute, (ch. 187 of 1860, ch. 260 of 1872,) graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the rules.

For circulars, &c., address W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
Merchantville, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10.
Send for Circular.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

WOODBURN.

A family school for twenty young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

FINE ART TUITION.
Oil and Water Colors, &c., &c.
Prof. G. A. GILBERT, of the London and Paris Academies, No. 142 East 16th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission, to the College or to the School of Mines, are requested to present themselves on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at the College, on East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Students of the regular classes having conditions to fulfill, and candidates for admission conditioned in June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE IN- STITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH IN- STITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL.—ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day School for young ladies and children, (Kindergarten,) will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,311 Park-av., (4th-av.,) third door above 85th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 621 Lexington-av. Sept. 16. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 240 West 25th-st.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS RITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 206 East 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Address by letter until Sept. 18.

MME. BOOREAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOOREAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 18, at No. 145 West 45th-st.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASsical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 18, at No. 781 6th-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B SEARLES, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed is at home, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st. Her school will open on Oct. 1. Stages will be sent for pupils at a distance. Lectures in History, in Belles Lettres and in Natural History will commence during first week, and graduates and ladies wishing to attend them will please apply at once.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park, New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 24. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and personally may be obtained at any time at the above address.

Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT
will re-open her
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence,
No. 22 West 18th-st., New-York.
Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens Sept. 24,
At No. 75 West 35th-st.
For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A.D. 1820,
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph.D., Principal.

The next school year opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars furnished on application.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MISS WOLCOTT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, with special course preparatory for Vassar College, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., will reopen Sept. 11. For circulars address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Deerfield, Mass., situated in one of the most delightful and retired villages on the Connecticut River, and limited to three pupils, is under the care of Mr. Jenks, (a graduate of Harvard,) who, with an experience of more than thirty years in the City of New-York, will give his undivided attention to his pupils during the hours of study and recreation. For particulars apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.; HENRY G. DE FOREST, Esq., No. 82 South-st., New-York: JOHN A. WEEKS, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York; WM. CREIGHTON LEE, Esq., 20 Ferry-st., New-York.

HARRISON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—An English and Scientific School with Classical Department. Instructors: A. Bigelow, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English Studies. Physical Culture under Mr. Merwin, whom Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 77 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are John B. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John L. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Stewart, Esq., William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William P. Powers, Esq.
C. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS E. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., or Mr. James Wilde, Jr., No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 859 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address
Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations and school advantages; a few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1870, Profs. MANN and COLVIN managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass. J. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept 10.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discount to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. S. McNAIR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N.Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 737 7th-av.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16. Primary department and gymnasium. Address No. 224 East 10th-st.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

D. CHERBULIEZ'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 127 East 24th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Opens Sept. 16. Seventeenth year.

Rooms—Unsurpassed, newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, steam-heated.

Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.

Studies—All needful for business or college. Yearly boys enter leading colleges; such taught wholly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.

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The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.

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Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.

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LIMITED TO 25.
Dr. WILLIAMSON will reopen his school
MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The most thorough individual instruction. None of the work committed to subordinates. Primary Department.

REFERENCES.

James Miller, G. Lee Knapp, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Gillettee, Wm. H. Pell, Rev. Dr. Samson, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Adams, Jacob Vanderpoel, Israel T. Potter, Philip R. Wilkins, Lucien B. Terry, Spencer Kirby, John T. Conover, Geo. M. Clearman, &c., &c.

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Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,

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The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE.
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS,
Terms, $400 per annum.
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NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.)

Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 53½ West 32d-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and mathematical instruction; German a part of regular course. References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41st-st., opens Sept. 16; eighteen years' experience. References: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Rogers, Adler; Profs. Lieber, Drisler, Draper; William Remsen, Harris Colt, Loyal Pond, Jared Linsly, M. D. German a regular study. Circulars at the school and Bogardus' Gallery, No. 1,153 Broadway.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 27. Testimonials from, Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COL- LEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English branches and languages taught, day and evening. Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 18. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the rooms.

PROF. T. B. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, with primary department, No. 131 West 43d-st., reopens Sept. 19, 1872.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR boys, reopens Sept. 23, at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.; number limited.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N.J.

INSTRUCTION IN A COMPLETE course of engineering, and pupils prepared for West Point by Prof. VERGNES, No. 51 West 16th-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ORGANIC LAW.—THE CONditions which indicate and impair virility, stricture and irritable urethræ; Mr. Syme's method of cure, Dupuierri's, the author's, varicocele, arrest of development. Abridged from ten lectures by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., forty pages, 25 cents. J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings at No. 42 5th-av.

HON. FRANCIS KERNAN'S POLITIcal votes in Congress will be all found in McPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 8vo. 650 pages; cloth. Price $5, free by mail. Address PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers, Washington, D. C.

FURNITURE.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. ROBERT S. MAC ARTHUR will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite the Academy of Music., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening Sermon—*The Soul's Assurance.* Strangers cordially invited.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Heroism.* SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Woman of Canaan; or, Encouragement from an Unlikely Quarter.* Sunday-school, 2½ P. M.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—THOMAS GALES FOSTER lectures in a trance, at 10½ A. M. SUNDAY. Subject—*The Philosophy of Death*, continued, and at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Growth of the Spiritual Body Scientifically Considered.* Children's Lyceum meets at 12 o'clock.

"ABSENT IN BODY, PRESENT IN SPIRIT."—Subject, SUNDAY MORNING, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Convenient for residents down-town.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54th-st., near 8th-av.—Services in this Church will be resumed on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., is expected to preach.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPIS- COPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., Rev. J. PARKER, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 15, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the chapel, service commencing at 10½ A. M. The Sunday-school will resume its sessions at 2½ P. M. The Sabbath evening service, with sermon by the Pastor, will be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the south side of 34th-st., west of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST. REV. J. W. BARNHART will repeat his sermon from the words *Go Forward*, SUNDAY MORNING, in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, (near Canal.) Children's temperance meeting at 2 P. M. The public invited. Services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY the 15th inst. Services at 10½ and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 15th-st., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHO- DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., Corresponding Secretary Sabbath-school Union Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 10½ A. M.; will address the Sabbath-school Mission Society at 2 P. M., and at 7½ P. M. will deliver a new lecture entitled, *Sunday-school Work in England and America.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., near 6th-av. —Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

END OF THE WORLD.—S. S. SNOW, called the Messenger, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Oath of Elias, the Rainbow Angel.* Rev., x., 5, 7.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERvices corner 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. —Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Come.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—This church will be reopened for divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor elect, will preach MORNING and EVENING, Sept. 15. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Prayer-meetings FRIDAY EVENINGS.

HARLEM.—UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST., west of 4th-av., will be opened for public worship SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE. Strangers are cordially invited.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. F. HAMBLIN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Public invited.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTE- RIAN CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS'.)—Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, will preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.

Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also, preaching at the Missions, No. 278 Water-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL and at No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*New Testament, Victory No. 2.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN Q. ADAMS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, in Mariners' Baptist Temple, corner Oliver and Henry sts. Service morning at 10½ and evening at 7½.; Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP WILL preach in the old Laight-street Baptist Church, (corner Varick-st.,) every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free to all. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. W. T. EGBERT WILL PREACH his farewell sermon at the Chapel of the Reconciliation SUNDAY, the 15th, and take charge of the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner Waverley-place and 11th-st., on the SUNDAY following, Sept. 22.

REV. S. J. STEWART, PASTOR OF THE West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church, east of 7th-av., will preach in the MORNING, but no preaching may be expected in the afternoon of next Sabbath. Strangers always made welcome.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., PASTOR of the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner 53d-st. and Madison-av., will preach SUNDAYS at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. until further notice.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF ATTORney-street M. P. Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and at night at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. J. CHANDLESS, OF RICH- MOND, Va., will preach in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., the next two SABBATHS, Sept. 15 and 22.

REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, of Liverpool, preaches in the *Baptist Weekly* today. Subject—*God's Prayers.* Send ten cents for a copy to the office, No. 37 Park-row.

REV. MR. PENDLETON WILL preach in the West 53d-st. Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; in the EVENING at 7½.

REV. J. V. OSTERHOUT WILL PREACH in the Plymouth Baptist Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine sermon and sermon by the Pastor, ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; EVENING, 7½. Strangers heartily welcome.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 21ST-st. and 5th-av.—The pulpit of this church will be occupied SABBATH, 15th inst., MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. WM. W. SCUDDER, D. D., missionary just returned from Vellore, India.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Evening prayer at 5 P. M. Free seats.

SERVICE OF SONG, ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st. every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCO- PAL CHURCH, 85th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-AV. AND 10TH-ST.—The Rector, Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ and 4. The Rector, Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, will officiate.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Dr. M. [illegible] will preach SUNDAY [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, having been repaired and decorated, will reopen for service on SABBATH, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. L. DANNER, Pastor. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. A cordial invitation to all not worshiping elsewhere.

THE DAYS OF MAN, AND THE DAYS OF THE SON OF MAN.—Sermon by Rev. C. A. G. BRIGHAM, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

THE BISHOP OF TEXAS, RIGHT Rev. Dr. GREGG, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers will be furnished with seats.

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNA- TION will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY next, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

UNION SERVICES, WEST TWENTY-fifth-street U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., and Seventh-avenue U. P. Church, between 12th and 13th sts. There will be preaching in the former on SABBATH, Sept. 15, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the latter in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTE- RIAN CHURCH will be open for divine service TO-MORROW, Sept. 15, at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. —Preaching SABBATH MORNING by Rev. JNO. KAY, of Paisley, Scotland. Young people's meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock, in Lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing; best City reference. Call at No. 327 East 34th-st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT colored girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; excellent reference. Call at No. 130 West 33d-st., rear.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a middle-aged woman, who is a very good laundress; can give reference as such; also, a good cook. Can be seen at French Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY an infant's nurse; Protestant, speaking French; no objections to travel. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTEStant waiting maid, who can dress the ladies' hair, and sew, and do up her fine laces and muslins. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; can flute, polish and do everything required in a laundry. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT FRENCH WOMAN AS nurse; can take charge of a baby and bring up by the bottle; is fully competent to take care of growing children and assist in the chamber-work; can give good references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, as nurse and plain sewing, or make herself generally useful; is very obliging; good City testimonials. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Address for two days No. 308 Madison-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and first-class waitress: understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; can take a man's place, or do chamber-work and waiting; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT WAITRESS wishes to go in a private family as waitress; she is very neat, careful, and understands her service thoroughly; can give the most excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; has three years' reference. Call at No. 294 7th-av., first floor, near 27th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman desires a situation as wet nurse; good references. Call for two days at No. 324 West 21st-st., rear, third floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife, on a gentleman's or farmer's place, the man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; the wife as cook and laundress, or general house-work servant; both are willing, industrious and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply at or address No 42 Court st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, aged thirty-one, and wife, no incumbrance, man as coachman and do plain gardening, and will make himself generally useful, or would take the management of a farm; wife would manage dairy and do the washing, &c.; good testimonials. Address JOHN MILNE, Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y.

COACHMAN, GROOM AND WAITER—Cook, Washer and Ironer.—By a man and wife, (no incumbrance,) well recommended from the old country; man is a good waiter or in-door servant; can take care of horses, drive, and do plain gardening; wife as a good cook and nice laundress; can also do any kind of upstairs work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A middle-aged Protestant man, with ten years' City reference from last employer; is a careful driver and good groom; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; is strictly temperate and steady in his habits. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business; is civil and obliging; has first-class City reference; is a first-class City driver. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 128 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A MAN OF GREAT EXPERience; good knowledge of horses; a careful and thorough driver and steady man; a married man with a small family; excellent references. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUAtion as coachman or groom by a young man who understands his business perfectly; can drive four in hand if required; best of City references. Address J. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a single man of long experience in this City; six years' reference from his last place. Call or address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway, harness-store.

COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE require situations, man as a first-class coachman; wife is a thoroughly educated cook: first class City reference. Call on M. R., No. 5 8 9th-av.

FARM-WORK OR USEFUL MAN.—BY an industrious young man; is a good plain gardener; can care and drive horses, do general farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A Protestant man, married, with the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address T. L. R., Up-town *Times* Office, 1,241 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, with unexceptionable City reference, wishes a situation. Call on or address D., No. 223 West 42d-st., one flight up, front.

COURIER OR TRAVELER.—A GENtleman of 30 years of age and good character; understands three languages; is open for an engagement; South or Europe. Address ANDRE, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS French gardener and wife; the man understands his business perfectly; care and drive horses; his wife is a good cook, and to assist with the washing; for gentleman's place; best testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 37th-st.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A PRACtical gardener; married, no children; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; City references given. Address J. J., seed-store, No. 37 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

Having sold out our stationery business to Messrs. LYON & AMES, the copartnership of WM. P. LYON & SON ceases from this date. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. P. LYON. WM. P. LYON & SON.
PHOEBUS W. LYON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of LYON & AMES for the purpose of carrying on the business of stationery and printing.

PHOEBUS W. LYON.
CHAUNCEY W. AMES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNdersigned have, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, under the name or firm of GEORGE H. BELDEN; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is plating with nickel articles manufactured from other metals or materials, and that the names of all the general and special partners are GEORGE H. BELDEN and DAVID N. LORD, both of whom reside in the City and County and State of New-York, that the said George H. Belden is the general partner and David N. Lord is the special partner, and that the said David N. Lord hath contributed the sum of twenty thousand dollars as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the twelfth day of July, 1872, and is to terminate on the thirtieth day of April, 1877.—Dated this twelfth day of July, 1872.

GEORGE H. BELDEN,
General Partner,
DAVID N. LORD,
Special Partner.

s7-law6wSa*

A FRENCH BURR MILL-STON[E] wanted, about 4 [illegible] Address P[illegible] Box No. 3[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Again, at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Sept. 13, no business was transacted, all the legal auctions noticed for the day having been adjourned as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of house and lot on Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, adjourned until the 20th inst. Sale by James M. Miller of house and lot No. 325 West Twenty-eighth-street, and leases of houses and lots adjoining, Nos. 333 and 333½, adjourned to same date. Sale by same auctioneer of one lot on the south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, adjourned until the 24th inst.; and sale by Wm. Kennelly of house and lot No. 35 Great Jones-street, between Broadway and Bowery, until Oct. 25. The attendance during the day at the Exchange was light, and on the street the market was remarkably quiet.

The sales held at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, by J. R. Foley, on Thursday, Sept. 12, at which the balance of the property formerly owned by Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, was offered, was well attended, and the result highly satisfactory, in all some 500 City lots being disposed of at an average of $135 per lot, or $55,000 for the whole sold. The land lies on Long Island Sound, about one mile from the landing, and adjoins the property of Capt. Wright and Geo. T. Adee, and the latter party was a large purchaser at the sale. On the 2d inst., the homestead, together with some thirty-nine lots, was sold in one parcel for $13,800; also, some seventy-five lots for $13,000 in the aggregate. The land was sold in plots, varying in size from three to six City lots, and the entire tract, containing something over forty-one acres, has now been sold for $82,000 in the total, a very successful result, as far as establishing the value of Westchester County real estate is concerned. The buyers were principally from Harlem and the neighborhood, but had the sale been given more publicity so as to attract the attention of City capitalists, better figures even would probably have ruled. For the information contained in the above report we are indebted to Messrs. Blackwell & Co., No. 55 Liberty-street.

For today, at the Exchange, the legal sale by Alfred Erbe is announced of two lots on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets. At Rye, Westchester County, also today, at 12 M., on the premises, E. H. Ludlow & Co. advertise the sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, of a valuable plat of ground with frame dwelling and stable thereon, situate on Grace Church-street, within three minutes walk of the railway depot. In regard to the auctions to occur next week, a full list will be published as usual in this column on Monday.

At private contract, A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, No. 6 Pine-street, report having recently closed the following sales of New Jersey real estate, all bona fide transactions, none of the property being traded or exchanged: House and ten city lots, at Orange, sold for $20,300; house and seven acres of land, at Plainfield, sold for $20,000; farm of sixty-eight acres, at Uniontown, sold for $22,500; farm of thirty acres, at Westfield, sold for $13,000; thirteen acres of unimproved land at Cranfield sold for $13,000, and six acres of unimproved land, at Elizabeth, sold for $6,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transactions.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 143d-st., ½ block x375	$53,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., 64.6 ft. s. of Vandam-st., 25x99, 1-6 part	3,000
Jane-st., s. s., No. 20, 24x70.4, partition	8,400
10th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x92.6, leasehold	10,000
19th-st., n. s., 308.7 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.10x63.10	10,000
23d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x86	7,750
56th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x12.9x100.9x25.2	5,000
60th-st., s. e. corner of 4th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	36,000
83d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	500
83d-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	100
83d-st., n. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	100
83d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	4,000
83d-st., n. s., 243.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	100
83d-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	100
83d-st., n. s., 281.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	1,000
83d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	4,000
83d-st., n. s., 318.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	5,000
81st-st., n. s., 338.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	4,000
81st-st., n. s., 358.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	5,000
81st-st., n. s., 378.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	4,000
81st-st., n. s., 398.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 26.3x102.2, h. and l., foreclose	4,000
85th-st., s. s., 144.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 36.2x102.2, two hs. and ls.	33,000
124th-st., n. s., 207 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11, exchange and	10,000
130th-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	3,250
133d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11, h. and l.	16,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 76th-st., 50x100	8,500
1st-av., n. e. corner 116th-st., 12.6x94	35,000
5th-av., w. s., extending from 117th to 118 sts., 201.10x100	80,000
10th-av., n. w. corner 69th-st., 20.5x65	16,200
LEASES RECORDED.	
Beaver-st., Nos. 72 and 74, basement, 4 7-12 years, per year	$1,800
Madison-av., No. 169, 3 8-12 years, per year	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A QUICK TRANSIT.

Westchester and Washington Heights property for sale, in plots to suit purchasers.

POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.
Branch office, Fordham.

FOR SALE.—NO. 213 EAST 15TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Lutheran Church and two doors east of Friends' Meeting-house; brown-stone front, four stories, about 25x60, lot 103 feet deep; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown-stone houses, Nos. 32 to 38, West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; 20x55x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

AT COST—THREE FOUR-STORY HOUSES on 54th-st., near Madison-av., finished with cabinet-work and mirrors. Apply to BUCKLEY & PENTZ, architects, No. 163 East 54th-st.

FOR SALE—BROOME AND MERCER STS., near the corner, 50x100 feet; a lucrative purchase. Address THOS. J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN Brooklyn, E. D., four first-class brown-stone three-story and basement houses, finished, with all of the modern improvements, in Ross-st., between Bedford and Lee avs. The above houses were taken for debt and completed, which enables me to sell cheap. Those wishing to purchase a good house, in a good location, will find it to their advantage to call before buying. Inquire in the brick-yard, foot Keap-st., Williamsburg. W. E. CHAPMAN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Valley View.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Seventy-five acres of good land. Ten acres of lawn, well laid out in walks and drives, planted with shade and ornamental trees.

View of 15 to 25 Miles in Extent In Every Direction.

Unsurpassed in beauty and extent.

A good house with thirteen rooms, with carriage-house and barn all new.

Two thousand peach-trees in full bearing, besides apples, pears, grapes, &c.

One hour and fifty minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Distance 1½ miles from depot; good road, along a beautiful stream.

The land is all under cultivation, and well adapted to fruit, vegetables, wheat, corn, grass, &c.

The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthful and in every way desirable section of the country. Apply to

WILLARD & STONE,
No. 164 Broadway.

FISHER'S ISLAND,

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—This property, belonging to the estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, and containing several thousand acres, eligibly situated in the Sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic and New-London, Conn., is, by executor's order, offered for sale or lease as a whole or, as it is divided, in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness, and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing one thousand tons of hay annually and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors and is worthy the attention of yachtsmen and sportsmen. The MANSION HOUSE is very large and roomy, and, with the adjacent buildings, can be readily fitted to accommodate one or two hundred boarders. Application and further inquiries may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. BLATCHFORD, No. 5 Pemberton-square, Boston.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF MOUNTAIN farm, good land, 161 acres, highest ground in the State, thirty-five miles from New-York, on a lake on the Hamburg Mountain, N. J., three miles from Hamburg, on the Midland Railroad, to be sold at auction on the ground Sept. 18 next, see advertisement in the *Tribune*, or apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, *Tribune* Building.
DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, Newark, N. J.

FARM LANDS.—GOOD SOIL FOR FRUITS and farm crops; good markets; open Winters and healthy. The abundance of luscious grapes and other fruits from Vineland in every fruit-store is an evidence of its productiveness. Price, $25 per acre. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

$2,000,000 OF REAL ESTATE in New-Jersey; much of it in and near Rahway, N. J. For sale by Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74 Rahway, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GRAND OPENING SALE! GRAND OPENING SALE! GRAND OPENING SALE!
FIRST CHOICE! FIRST CHOICE! FIRST CHOICE! FIRST CHOICE!
GILT-EDGED! GILT-EDGED! GILT-EDGED! GILT-EDGED! GILT-EDGED!
SPLENDID SUBURBAN SITES! SPLENDID SUBURBAN SITES! SPLENDID SUBURBAN SITES!
STEWART'S MAGNIFICENT GARDEN CITY RAILROAD!
STEWART'S MAGNIFICENT GARDEN CITY RAILROAD!

NEW ERA
NEW ERA
NEW ERA
NEW ERA!
FOR LONG ISLAND.
FOR LONG ISLAND.
FOR LONG ISLAND.
FOR LONG ISLAND.
400 LOTS.
400 LOTS.
400 LOTS.
400 LOTS.
LOVELY QUEENS.
LOVELY QUEENS.
LOVELY QUEENS.
LOVELY QUEENS.
TWO RAILROADS.
TWO RAILROADS.
TWO RAILROADS.
TWO RAILROADS.
WIMBLEDON RANGE.
WIMBLEDON RANGE.
WIMBLEDON RANGE.
WIMBLEDON RANGE.
FINE VIEWS.
FINE VIEWS.
FINE VIEWS.
FINE VIEWS.
HEALTH.
HEALTH.
HEALTH.
HEALTH.
BEAUTY.
BEAUTY.
BEAUTY.
BEAUTY.
ACCESSIBILITY.
ACCESSIBILITY.
ACCESSIBILITY.
ACCESSIBILITY.
ACCESSIBILITY.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

NEW ERA FOR LONG ISLAND.

GRAND OPENING SALE.

400 SPLENDID LOTS

ON

Stewart's Garden City R. R.,

AT

QUEENS, L. I.,

ON THE PREMISES,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

FIRST SALE ON NEW RAILROAD.

CHOICE PROPERTY,

IN PROXIMITY TO TWO RAILROADS,

THE CENTRAL AND LONG ISLAND.

Twenty-Eight Minutes from Hunter's Point.

THIRTY-SIX TRAINS.

Title Perfect. Terms Easy.

Messrs. HUTCHINS & CLINCH, Attorneys,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GILT-EDGED
GILT-EDGED
GILT-EDGED
GILT-EDGED
SUBURBS.
SUBURBS.
SUBURBS.
SUBURBS.
GRAND OPENING.
GRAND OPENING.
GRAND OPENING.
GRAND OPENING.
NEW RAILROAD.
NEW RAILROAD.
NEW RAILROAD.
NEW RAILROAD.
FESTIVAL.
FESTIVAL.
FESTIVAL.
GRAFULLA.
GRAFULLA.
GRAFULLA.
HARRISON.
HARRISON.
HARRISON.
GRAND COLLATION.
GRAND COLLATION.
GRAND COLLATION.
NO RESERVE.
NO RESERVE.
NO RESERVE.
NO LIMIT.
NO LIMIT.
NO LIMIT.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
TERMS EASY.
TERMS EASY.
TERMS EASY.
TERMS EASY.

COME EVERYBODY! NEW ERA! FIRST CHOICE!
SPLENDID SUBURBS! BUY BEFORE THE RISE! BUY NOW!
COME! COME! COME! COME! COME! COME! COME!
FREE RAILROAD PASSES OF

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

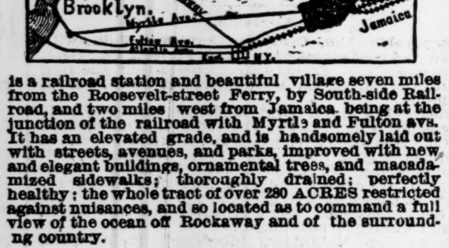
RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.—Will sell at auction, Sept. 25, 1872, 700 elegant lots, in plots of 50x150 feet each or more, at MAYWOOD, (West Hackensack,) Midland Railroad, N. J. Special train 10 A. M. These beautiful lots, less than one hour from New-York, are worthy of attention. For maps, passes and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

LONG ISLAND,



is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees, and macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 280 ACRES restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful, and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent, and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-street, thirty minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $50.

All trains of South-side Railroad, except 3:30 P. M., stop at Richmond Hill. Property at this point, purchased at present rates, will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station; or R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

PRINT WORKS

FOR SALE.

THE

LODI PRINT WORKS,

LODI, N. J.,

ABOUT TEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY in complete order, are offered at private sale by the assignee,

N. HOBART,
No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A CHEAP HOME ON EASY TERMS.—On next TUESDAY, 17th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, there will be sold at public auction, five houses and one store property, with 65 acres of land, in plots to suit, from one-half to eight acres. This property is situated at METUCHEN, N. J., one hour from New-York, on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad. The land is high, beautiful and very desirable. For full particulars call on CAMPBELL & PIERSON, No. 1½ Park-place.

$2,500 CASH—REMAINDER BY INSTALLMENTS and mortgage.—Tasteful twelve-room cottage, thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st.; express-trains, over best roads; low fares; sixty trains; house has modern fittings; lot extra large, with garden, fruit, shade, lawn; within 1,000 feet of depot; stable if required. Key at West Elizabeth Station. (N. J. C. R. R.) For further particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—RARE CHANCE.—A most valuable water power, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, on line of railway, together with extensive building site, is offered at a merely nominal price to parties contemplating the erection of factory buildings. Address, immediately, THOMPSON, No. 89 White-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house, just completed, containing eight rooms and all modern improvements; situated on high ground, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of JOHN F. SCOTT, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREENPOINT.—Four neatly finished new houses, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st.; convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. C. SMITH.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY-seat at Morristown; plenty of fruit and shade; in the midst of fine improvements; elevated and healthful; will be sold with from four to twenty-two acres, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BRICK CHURCH STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—$5,500, $8,000, $17,000; nine, ten, fourteen rooms; thoroughly built; improvements; four minutes' walk from station. G. W. BOWERS, near station.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS.—ALL sizes. 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 acres up. Several to exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BY JOHN B. HASKIN, REFEREE—On MONDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Ford's Hall, near steam-boat landing, West New-Brighton: Peremptory sale of a beautiful plot of land at Richmond Terrace and Burger-av., West New-Brighton, with valuable water-front; convenient and magnificent location for a Summer garden. Take 8½ boat from Pier No. 18 North River.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, a large house, with all the modern improvements, and twenty-eight City lots, situated on 3d-av., between 3d and 4th sts. For particulars inquire of G. W. BARNES, owner, No. 12 1st-st., New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY MANSION, well adapted for persons in search of health; elevated location; best of water; house has all modern conveniences, with a heating apparatus the most conducive to health; fine lawn, garden, barn, &c.; within seven minutes' walk from Railroad station, one hour from New-York; rent about $250 per month for the Winter, or $350 per month if wanted for a year. Address Box No. 4,005, New-York Post-office, with name of applicant, who shall have attention from the owner.

AT ENGLEWOOD—TWELVE MILES from New-York by railroad, for such time—not beyond May 1, 1873—as may be desired, a good commodious well-furnished house, replete with every convenience; furnace, range, bath-room, &c.; surrounded by very pleasant grounds and by convenient outbuildings; rent, by reason of exceptional circumstances, very low. For further particulars, address Box No. 77 Englewood, N. J.

WEST 43D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Four-story English-basement brick house, fully furnished, with all improvements; rent $225 per month. Apply to HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 40.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—DESIRABLY located, at $2,000 per annum, and upwards; also, unfurnished houses. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st., one door from 7th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

NO. 208 WEST 59TH-ST.—FRONTING CENTRAL PARK.

Splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stown residence, full size and extra depth.

To let, unfurnished or furnished, to a good family, at a low rental.

Apply on the premises, or to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 226 5th-av. and
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT to private families in the new and improved buildings, north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., with separate coal vaults and elevator from cellar. Can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,237 3d-av. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

AN EXTRA ROOMY HIGH-STOOP brick and stone house, fifty feet square and grounds in good order, to let or lease low; modern improvements; convenient to Broadway and 57th-st.
E. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE a furnished house or French apartments in or near the City for six or eight months; unexceptionable location; terms not to exceed $600 or $800 per annum, with privilege of one year or more from May next. Address J. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, an unfurnished house, in good order, from Oct. 15; location between 20th and 38th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 rent. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

E. B. HART,
J. S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
H. A. NELSON,

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COMPLETE SET of circular mill saws, planer, &c., in good order. Just the machinery for cutting heavy lumber. Address, immediately, R. A. B., No. 89 White-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

PRIVATE STABLE.—A GENTLEMAN having more room than he requires would let part, or board a team; very fine accommodation for carriage or road team. Apply at No. 235 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CROW-BLACK MARE; kind in harness; sound; sold for want of use. Apply at No. 32 Morton-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A SMALL family residing in a very central and pleasant locality, would like to let, with board, extra sized sunny rooms on the second floor to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; persons who would furnish, preferred; references exchanged. Address P. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan; rooms, with board, $3 50 per day; family rooms for the Winter at liberal rates; hotel newly painted and frescoed; with new elevators.
LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 52 WEST 21ST-ST.—FOR ONE family only, with private table, three handsome rooms—parlor, two large bed-rooms, bath-room, closets and dining-room; no boarders; children and servants not taken; house occupied by owner.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND University-place.—A fine house, with new furniture throughout, and splendid apartments, with all modern improvements, en suite and single, for families, with good French table; references exchanged.

NO. 154 WEST 48TH-ST.—A LARGE front room on second floor, also front room on third floor, both handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; family strictly private.

ELEGANT FLOOR TO LET—WITH private table, to family or party of gentlemen willing to pay reasonably for good accommodations. Address A. L. K., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 15 WEST 26TH-ST., TWO DOORS from Broadway, opposite St. James Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen or families, without board; breakfast if desired; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, en suite, for families or single gentlemen; persons wishing to furnish their rooms can also be accommodated.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, en suite, with private table if desired; two rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

AT MISS H. E. OGDEN'S, NO. 5 EAST 31st-st.—To let, two floors, handsomely furnished, five rooms en suite, with every convenience; also parlor floor; private tables only.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY will let a comfortably-furnished room, with breakfast, to a Swiss or German gentleman; references exchanged. No. 235 West 34th-st.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—House 27 feet wide; rooms large and handsomely furnished; second and third floors; favorable arrangements will be made with desirable parties.

MRS. F. SUMNER, NO. 117 EAST 34TH-st., (old No. 85,) has a handsomely-furnished second floor, with front room and hall room on third floor, southern exposure, with first-class board.

SECOND FLOOR, LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with ample closets; excellent table; comfortable Winter home for a family. No. 41 West 16th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—RICHLY-FURNISHED second floor, together or separated, with or without private table; also, front, sunny upper suite; strictly first-class.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE SECOND floor, and two front rooms on third, to let with board; house and situation unexceptionable; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 217 WEST.—One large front room and large hall room, with closets, to let, with board. House first class; unusually desirable.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Rooms for gentlemen, without board; also, superior accommodations for family, with private table; references exchanged. No. 30 West 31st-st.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 215 EAST.—Desirable rooms, furnished, having all modern conveniences, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor, handsomely furnished, to let, without board or with unexceptionable private table; other rooms if required; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for two or three gentlemen; also a suite on parlor floor; references required. No. 28 East 20th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 253.—Rooms on the second and fourth floors to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; references required.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TO LET—Nicely-furnished room, without board, at No. 25 West 26th-st.; references exchanged. Apply between 4 and 6 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 15 WEST 24th-st. Very desirable furnished rooms en suite or singly, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms, with board, may be had by a desirable party; rooms are large and family small.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen. No. 18 Leroy-st., near Bleecker-st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with private table, either by the year or for the Winter.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV.—TO rent, with board, parlor floor, with hot and cold water; other rooms on second and third floors.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—PARLOR FLOOR and entire third floor, with or without private table; $100 per week.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—Freshly-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen; breakfast if required.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS to let, with board, to families or single.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LAW OFFICES TO LET.

A suite of three connected rooms, third floor, front, directly opposite the entrance of the Court-house. Also, the fourth floor, in whole, or partitioned to suit. No location in the City offers equal advantages to lawyers; rent moderate. Apply on premises, No. 49 Chambers-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—BUILDING NOS. 3, 5 AND 7 East 4th-st., seventy-five feet east of Broadway; store and warerooms on first and second floors, with manufacturing or storage accommodations on third and fourth floors. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—To lease, Victoria Hall, 80x40 feet, and adjoining bar and office in Swimming Academy, 6th-av. and 30th-st., for music hall, variety theatre, balls, &c. Agents please notice.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION ROOMS,

FIRST-CLASS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE,
Nos. 102 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.
Now ready to receive articles for
PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE.
Also,
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &C.

A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—ELEGANT FURNITURE.
Two magnificent Rose-wood Piano-fortes.
Velvet Carpets, Mirrors, &c.

A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant parlor suites, in rose-wood and walnut, covered in satin, plush and reps; also, dining-room, library and chamber suites in every variety; extension tables, lounges, book-case, wardrobes, elegant cottage suites, complete; beds and bedding, French-plate mirrors, Turkish easy chairs, paintings, desks, office furniture, china-ware, silver-ware, kitchen utensils, &c. At 12 o'clock precisely, two superb rose-wood piano-fortes. Sale positive to close the estate of M. Doughty, deceased.

ASSIGNEES SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The entire stock of ready-made furs, ribbons, flowers, millinery and straw goods contained in the store, No. 379 6th-av., recently occupied by Elias Posner, will be sold at the store-room of Wm. Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock. Also, all the right, title and interest of the said bankrupt in the lease of store-room, No. 379 6th-av., will be offered for sale at the same time and place. Also, all the bankrupt's interest in the shelving and other fixtures in said store. By order of JOHN BURNS and HENRY ROSENHEIM, Assignees.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The stock of merchandise belonging to the estate of ELIAS POSNER, now in bankruptcy, consisting of ribbons, millinery goods, manufactured furs, &c., &c., will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, 1872, by William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 132 Church-street, New-York, by order of the undersigned.

JOHN BURNS,
HENRY ROSENHEIM,
Assignees in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 boxes Malaga Raisins.
— boxes Sultana Raisins.
100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

AMUSEMENTS.

RUBINSTEIN—STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce the first appearance in America of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
in a series of GRAND CONCERTS, the first of which will be given at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

The importance of this announcement can scarcely fail to be appreciated in so refinedly musical a country as this. ANTON RUBINSTEIN has long been recognized in every capital of Europe as the greatest Pianist and one of the most profound of the musical thinkers of the age. Gifted with unexampled physical powers, he is universally acknowledged as the superior in execution to any artist that ever attempted to make the piano the interpreter of the music of the past and the revealer of that of the future.

Mr. Grau also takes no little pride in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
admittedly the greatest living violinist, and regarded as
THE ONLY RIVAL TO THE MEMORY OF PAGANINI.
The vocal portion of the concerts has been assigned to
Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART.
This artiste has gained special distinction as the most popular ballad and lieder singer of the leading concerts of London. And
Mlle. LOUISE ORMENI,
a favorite contralto from the leading opera-house of Italy.
A FULL ORCHESTRA
has been selected, and will be under the direction of
Herr CARL BERGMANN.
Accompanist............Mons. L. REMBIELINSI.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LE ROI CAROTTE!

Every night at 7¾ will be presented the Grand Spectacular Fairy Opera Bouffe in four acts and nineteen tableaus, entitled
ROI CAROTTE!
Characters by Mrs. JOHN WOOD, ROSE HERSEE, EMMA HOWSON, JOHN BROUGHAM, ROBERT CRAIG, STUART ROBSON, THE MAJILTONS, THE LAURI FAMILY, a grand CHORUS of forty and a corps d'accessoir of two hundred and seventy persons.

A Grand Matinee of
ROI CAROTTE,
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Seats may be secured at the Grand Opera-house and at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

DIAMONDS!!!

THE BRILLIANT NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.

Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Nellie Mortimer, Georgie Langley, Mr. George Clark, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Henry Crisp, B. T. Ringgold, W. J. Lemoyne, George Griffiths, D. Whiting, C. H. Rockwell and others.

DIAMONDS MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 1½ O'CLOCK.

A CARD.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, (formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.,) NOW LOCATED AT NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,
is the only chartered Music School in the State, and has no branch in this City, nor any connection with a similar institution using our name as near as possible, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

Every branch of music is here taught, by the most eminent instructors in the land, at a price within the reach of all; also all foreign languages.

Instruction day and evening.

The subscription books are now open.

THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF
MRS. MACREADY.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Mrs. MACREADY will appear as
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
In Bulwer's most popular play of
RICHELIEU; or, The Conspiracy.
Mrs. MILNES LEVICK as De Mauprat.
SHYLOCK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1½.
Tickets at box-office, and at No. 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

THE FIRST NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN
at the
RINK BUILDINGS,
Washington-st., corner Court, Newark, N. J.

Every merchant should see it. Finest collection of manufactured goods ever shown. Trains from early morning till midnight, from foot of Liberty, Cortlandt, Barclay and Desbrosses sts. Newark is only a half-hour's ride from New-York. Excursion tickets, 35c. Admission to Fair, 30c.

BILLIARD TABLES.

ANOTHER NEW DESIGN READY.—First-class 5x10 tables, complete, $300. Sole manufacturers and patentee of the celebrated "Nonpareil" table and catgut cushion. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MOTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURARNCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.
je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of trial—the County of Sullivan.—SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against SARAH J. GILMOUR, (widow of James Gilmour,) John Alexander Gilmour, (son of the late James Gilmour,) William Dougal Gilmour, Robert Warrell Gilmour, Sarah Dougal Gilmour, Charles Edward Gilmour, Margaret Gilmour, (widow of John A. Gilmour,) John Alexander Gilmour, (son of the late John A. Gilmour,) Leonard Pierce, Jr., and Margaret Ann Pierce, his wife; Albert V. Demarest, and Rachel Demarest, his wife; John L. Smith and John Dodds, and Edward C. Donnelly, as surviving partner of the firm of Donnelly, Durning & Co., defendants.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Sullivan, in the town of Monticello, in said County of Sullivan, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City and County of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1872.
GERARDUS C. KING, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said office of the said Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at Monticello, in said County, on the 30th day of May, 1872.
GERARDUS C. KING, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY A. CHISOLM, Plaintiff, against ROSANNAH FARRELL, widow of William Farrell, Thomas J. Farrell and William H. Farrell, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas J. Farrell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1872. J. CODDINGTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of August, 1872.
J. CODDINGTON,
au31-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE BELLS.

Edwin Booth...........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
of the great psychological play of
THE BELLS,
and last week of
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK
in his great character of
MATHIAS KANT.
LAST MATINEE OF THE BELLS
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 16,
MR. AND MRS. DION BOUCICAULT,
in ARRAH NA POGUE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Booth is pleased to announce the engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will make their reappearance in New-York after an extended absence in Europe
On MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 16,
in their world-renowned personations of
SHAUN and ARRAH,
in the original Irish drama, in three acts, by
Mr. BOUCICAULT, of
ARRAH NA POGUE,
which will be produced in a very complete and elaborate manner, from the original models furnished by Mr. Boucicault, with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY....by.......WITHAM
NEW MACHINERY.........by........DUNNE
NEW COSTUMES...........by.........JOYCE
NEW APPOINTMENTS.....by.........DEUEL
Introducing
Mr. SHIEL BARRY....as....MICHAEL FEENY
Miss GERALDINE STUART and Mr. C. ALEXANDER, being their first appearance in America.
The box book is open at the usual places, where seats may be secured one week in advance.

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FIRST GRAND MATINEE
OF CHOW-CHOW.

CHOW	GREAT SUCCESS	CHOW
CHOW	of the new burlesque	CHOW
CHOW	and the WOOD'S	CHOW
CHOW	Museum Burlesque Troupe.	CHOW
CHOW	Lisa Weber, Belle Howitt,	CHOW
CHOW	Pauline Markham, E. Grattan,	CHOW
CHOW	W. L. Mansell, L. J. Mestayer,	CHOW
CHOW	A. H. Sheldon, &c., &c.	CHOW
CHOW	New scenery and	CHOW
CHOW	Elegant costumes.	CHOW
CHOW	All the favorites.	CHOW

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NOW OPEN.
2D AND 3D AVS. AND 63D-ST.
MACHINERY IN MOTION.
SPECIMENS OF ART AND INDUSTRY.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S ORCHESTRA.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WELLS' GRAND DISTRIBUTION.

Indorsed by 600 prominent citizens. Each purchaser of beautiful chromos receives, immediately, full value for the amount expended, while more than 40,000 persons receive premiums from $100 to $18,000.

THOUSANDS OF SHARES

have been disposed of, and the project is recommended by all intelligent classes, comprehending every shade of opinion, religious and political. Send for circulars; they are well worth a careful reading; to be had at No. 791 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM B, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

AT NO. 43 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches and jewelry.
WM. GAMMON.

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A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening.

Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.
Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES ARE now open at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., and Brevoort Hall, Nos. 154 and 156 East 54th-st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. Circulars at private Academy, No. 212 East 11th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

"*Home, Sweet Home.*"
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

CHICKERING & SONS,

ESTABLISHED 1823,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
Ware-rooms, No. 11 East 14th-st.,
between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 211 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 17TH and 18TH STS.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
THE MOST PROMINENT
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
in thorough instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music and Foreign Languages, by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars and prospectus apply to F. BUSS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

FIFTH YEAR.
No. 179 DUFFIELD-ST.,
between Myrtle and Willoughby-st.
Terms, $25 per Year,
payable in advance.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.

WM. H. DAVIS & SONS, No. 40 Downing-st., have just finished several Organs, superior in tone and finish, which they offer at low prices for cash or satisfactory credit; one second-hand, six stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PROF. J. A. DAWSON—FIRST PRIZE from the Brussels Conservatory of Music, is now in the City, and begs to announce to his pupils and the public in general that he is now ready to resume his teaching on the piano-forte. Address POND, No. 39 Union-square and SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSIC-rooms, No. 92 Clinton-place, established 1854.—Private lessons only; organ, piano, violin, guitar, singing, harmony. Circulars and *Student's Journal* mailed free.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp, will resume their instruction on Sept. 16 inst. Residence No. 64 West 36th-st.

A STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE AT A great bargain for cash. Several others very cheap. Pianos rented and monthly installments taken. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110, $160, &c., at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain fifteen years: benumbing application; beautiful teeth, $1; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NURSE and baby, wish board on Long Island, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; convenient to boating, fishing and gunning; or in New-York City, in a private family, with or without private table. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 150 *Times* Up-town Branch Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter, in private family, or where there are few boarders; location between 30th and 50th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; require good table and three rooms, for which $175 to $200 per month will be paid. Address, with particulars, Box 1,445 Post-office.

BOARD AND ROOM (THIRD OR FOURTH floor) wanted for a gentleman and wife; location between Madison-av. and Broadway, above 34th-st. Address, with particulars, B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. PATTI—MARIO.

THE STRAKOSCH CONCERTS.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI and Signor MARIO.
MONDAY, Sept. 16, at 8 P. M.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Signor MARIO,
Mlle. TERESA CARRENO, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Mons. SAURET and GIORGIO RONCONI,
will make their first appearances this season in
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
AND ONE (1) MATINEE,
which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1872;
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18;
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Under the direction of...........Mr. S. BEHRENS
Accompanist......................Signor MARZO
Reserved seats to the evening concerts $2 and $3, according to the location. Reserved seats to the matinée, $2 only.
Seats can be secured, commencing
THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK,
for either evening concerts, or for the matinée, at the general ticket-office, Steinway Hall, 14th-st., and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; also, No. 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...................Mr. A. M. PALMER
OPENING NIGHT
for the Fall and Winter season of 1872 and '73,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17,
upon which occasion will be produced, for the first time on any stage, Victorien Sardou's new play, entitled
AGNES,
With entirely new and elegant scenery, furniture, properties and appointments.
Box-office open for the sale of secured seats on and after THURSDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNRIVALED COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the Burlesque of
IXION. IXION.
Nightly played to
IMMENSE AUDIENCES.
MONDAY, SEPT. 16,
first appearance of the
WORLD-RENOWNED
PRAEGER FAMILY,
in their
WONDERFUL SPECIALTIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—HAYES & COLVILLE.

LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE RED POCKET-BOOK.
THE RED POCKET-BOOK,
with all its grand scenic and mechanical effects.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, the charming actress, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, in
ONE WIFE. ONE WIFE.

WHITE'S ATHENEUM.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
GRAND MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT.
Maffitt and Bartholomew's Pantomime Troupe.
White's Minstrels, an organization of nineteen artists.
The great RICARDO, all in conjunction with our
FAMOUS COMBINATION COMPANY.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY ONLY, AT 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

JAMES ROBINSON'S

CHAMPION CIRCUS,
Corner of Madison-av. and 45th-st., nearly opposite Grand Central Depot.
Stages and cars pass by the grounds.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The great JAMES ROBINSON, FRANK PASTOR, and One Hundred Star Performers.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

T. MAGUIRE & BILLY EMERSON, Proprietors.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Great
EMERSON,
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,
The largest and most complete organization in the World.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D-ST.

Every evening at 8. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the Excelsior Minstrel Troupe. Messrs. Kelly and Leon, Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed. Family matinée SATURDAY next at 2.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB, OF NEW-YORK,
VERSUS
THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND,
will be played at the Hoboken Grounds, foot of 9th-st., Hoboken, N. J., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 18 and 19. Wickets pitched at 11 o'clock. Admission at the gate, 75c. Tickets may be procured at the principal restaurants. GOOD FOR BOTH DAYS, price $1.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHELDON SPRINGS,

AND

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON, VT.

EIGHT MILES BY RAIL EAST OF ST. ALBANS.

Cars, via Lowell Railroad, leave Boston every evening at 6 o'clock, arriving in St. Albans at 6:10 the next morning; thence by rail to Congress Hall in time for breakfast.

SHELDON SPRING WATER

AND ITS HOT BATHS,

Cure Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Scrofula, Cancer, Abscesses, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Headache, Numbness, Partial Paralysis, Lameness, Rheumatism, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

All cases of Rheumatism cured in from three to eight days; Cancers not broken out, in eight weeks.

Most Cough, Bronchitis, &c., cured in eight weeks. All Kidney Complaints cured in from four to eight weeks. All Skin Diseases in same time. Chronic Diarrhea in a few days. Liver complaints soon cured Piles—every case cured in a few weeks. Also, Catarrh and all Sick Headaches and Neuralgia.

All Female Complaints rapidly removed.

Hay Fever and its attending Cough and Catarrh cured in one week.

For sick children this is an Earthly Paradise.

All cases of Summer Complaints of children, however protracted, and the Dysentery of children cured in two weeks. Cures always making, but our very best Cures are made in September, October, November and December.

All cases of Asthma cured in a short time.

CONGRESS HALL

Is situated near the Spring and Baths, and is fitted up in all respects for the comfort and recovery of invalids.

Lovely rooms, all carpeted; exquisite beds, warmed in a few minutes when necessary.

The most perfect table to be found anywhere—unsurpassed in the quality and variety of food, cooking and service. Amusements—Fishing, Boating, Sailing, Riding, Bowling-alleys, Billiards, &c.

Lovely views of Mountains, Groves, Fields and Farms. The largest river in Vermont flows before the house in an ever-roaring waterfall.

Seven hundred and fifty feet of piazzas afford walks and shade at all times.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, of No. 714 Broadway, New-York, who is known as a most successful physician, is the Medical Attendant two days each week.

The Hotel and Baths open all the year.

Address all communications to
DR. S. S. FITCH,
Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vt.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests during the Fall months; located on spur of the Blue Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg; elevation 900 feet; beautiful and extended views of Beaver and Cherry Valleys; interesting drives and walks; coach at Stroudsburg Depot; terms moderate. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE—A BEAUTIFUL sheet of water, surrounded by wood crowned hills; a delightful Autumn resort; fishing, shooting, and game in abundance. Address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

BOARD FOR THE FALL AT GLEN BRIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. Good rooms free on and about the 1st of September.
JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FRENCH PERSON CAN ACCOMMODATE adults and children with board during Winter: children will have every attention; school in immediate vicinity. Address W. P. KNAPP, Post-office Box No. 54, Greenwich, Conn.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—A few persons can obtain comfortable homes for the Autumn and Winter months at reasonable terms; house pleasantly located and near depot. Address Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

INDIANA.

How the Republicans are Working to Redeem the State.

Effect of the Victory in Maine—Greeleyite Abuse of the President—A Campaign Distinguished by Reckless Lying.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1872.

"There is triumph in the air." The glorious news from Maine is already bearing good fruit, and there are signs that henceforth, until the second Tuesday in October, the Republicans of Indiana, encouraged by the deeds of their brethren in the Pine-tree State, are to work with a zeal which will know no flagging, with the hope of rivaling the splendid achievement of the East. The Democrats are already demoralized, and are wrestling with the Vermont and Maine returns in a spiritless sort of way. The "gain fever" has spread from the offices of metropolitan newspapers to the West, and many of these demented Democrats are cyphering on these returns most remorselessly, hoping to find that wonderful "per cent." which has the surprising property of changing a crushing defeat into a splendid victory. No work is so profitless, none so dispiriting as this, and as the Maine glory has but incited the Republicans to greater industry and renewed efforts it may be safely said "there is triumph in the air."

ANIMUS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people of Indiana to believe that this contest will end otherwise than in a decided Republican victory. Here, as elsewhere, the coalitionists have had no other political stock in trade than reckless libels upon the President. Long ago they dropped all pretense of civil service reform, and since Mr. Greeley's Portland speech, announcing in more courtly phrase the old plundering doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils," they have scarcely dared to refer to the subject. Revenue reform was strangled at Cincinnati in nominating Greeley, so they have nothing to say about that; and deprived of these two themes, they are reduced to beggary. Therefore they have been compelled to depend solely upon personal abuse of the President, and they have gone into it with a recklessness as amazing as it is stupid. Mr. Hendricks began his canvass with declaring in his Terre Haute speech that Gen. Grant had written a letter dated in February, 1869, returning thanks for a present of one hundred thousand dollars, when he must have known, as everybody else did, that it was written in 1866, when Gen. Grant was only a soldier, who had no thought of becoming a candidate for political office. Yet the tale thus started has kept far in advance of the truth ever since, although it has been shown to be a lie time and again. This beginning was the key note of the campaign on the coalition side, and ever since Gen. Grant has been subjected to the grossest misrepresentation and coarsest vituperation whenever one of these peculiar Reformers has risen to address the people. He has been charged with appointing all his relatives to office, with accepting all sorts of bribes for all offices, large and small, with habitual and beastial intoxication, one of their speakers the other day alleging that lately the President and Gen. Horace Porter were reeling drunk through the public thoroughfares at Long Branch. I took the name of this atrocious slanderer with the view of giving him the unenviable notoriety he deserves, but have unfortunately mislaid it, and the gentleman who gave me the information is now beyond my reach. But this libeler is not much worse than Mr. Hendricks himself, who, not content with misstating the date of a letter, has lately concocted a new slander in his insinuation that President Grant had been controlled by corrupt motives in his approval of the Pacific Railroad bill, but Senator Morton speedily silenced that charge by showing from the official record that the bill was passed before Gen. Grant became President, not only with the approval of Mr. Hendricks, then Senator of the United States, but that he made an urgent speech in its behalf. The long-exploded lie about the cottage at Long Branch being presented to Gen. Grant by Mr. Murphy has also been used by some of the coalition orators, and in short, there is no one of the many slanders which have been invented, and most of which have been abandoned by wiser opponents, who saw they were making the President friends instead of enemies, which are not yet howled daily from some Indiana hustings, with the hope of deceiving some honest yeoman into the support of Greeley. "Secor claims," "Chorpenning frauds," "Seneca sand-stone," "bull-pups," and all the other enormities are yet set up on their ricketty legs, and strenuous efforts are made to have them do duty as proofs of official corruption. Now, lest it may be doubted that Greeleyites are really engaged in this nefarious business, I may add that the Terre Haute *Journal* constantly reiterates the story of Grant receiving the $100,000 in February, 1869; not only that, but it has just published the following communication:

> *To the Editor of the Journal:*
>
> A man jealous of his honor, and desirous of washing out the sin and crime of a life of inebriation, and wishing to place himself right before his countrymen, would immediately confess his crime in forging a new date to his letter, as the President has done, and sue for mercy and plead for forgiveness from an insulted people. The forgery places the President in a tight place, and to rid his character of the blotch is, it would seem to right-thinking, honorable people, worth far more than to be President. Our President of today manifestly does not believe in that just motto.
>
> DEMOCRAT.

Here is a direct charge that the President has himself altered the date of his letter; and it is such creatures as the one who would write this infamous libel who "'Rah for Greeley" with the greatest unction. I must mention also that the Greeley Press just now is giving currency to that coinage of Kilpatrick's brain, to the effect that Judge Hoar presented Gen. Grant with a library, worth twenty-five thousand dollars, on the day before his inauguration, and the Republican papers are compelled to give space to the letter of Judge Hoar branding the falsehood as it deserves.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

Much of the time of the Republicans is naturally occupied in exposing the constantly increasing slanders upon the President, and the campaign here, as everywhere else, has in some measure degenerated into a personal one. But the Republicans do not make the mistake of allowing themselves to be absorbed by this duty, to the exclusion of everything else. On the contrary, they never omit an opportunity to present to the people those substantial claims of the Republican Party to popular support, which the Coalitionists can but feebly deny, since they pretended to adopt the Cincinnati platform. The great responsibilities the party assumed on coming into power in 1861, the devotion to the nation and to liberty with which it met those responsibilities, its great achievements during the past twelve years, and its full redemption of every promise it ever made the people, are forcibly impressed every day from the hustings. Nor do the Republican speakers and journals omit to show every day the precise character of the hand-clasping between Greeley and the baser Democrats. The true nature of the coalition as one made by the sacrifice of principle for the sake of possible spoils is impressed in every possible way upon the popular mind. So far as Dan. Voorhees is concerned, this end is achieved by the simple expedient of making him answer himself, as he often finds the stand from which he is to urge old Democrats to support Greeley plastered over with hand-bills containing pithy extracts from his speech denouncing and renouncing Greeley immediately after his nomination. The other "Old Liners" who have not laid themselves open to this style of attack are taken face to face with their records by Republican orators, and thus shown to have been in former days first class political scoundrels or to be now unmitigated political hypocrites. This sort of warfare upon the cheat has had a very great effect, and it is chiefly due to it that the Democratic masses are beginning to desert Greeley. The sham of the affair is so outrageous that many Democrats have been driven by sheer disgust to open advocacy of Grant, while others are remaining sullenly aloof from all active participation in the campaign. The latter class, however, attend the meetings of both sides generally, and their presence gives respectability in size to the Greeley gatherings, but throw over them a funereal aspect.

Taking the canvass as a whole, I have now fairly outlined the method of each party in carrying it on; but there are, of course many special features which have been omitted. One of these is, however, so characteristic of the contest on the Republican side that it must be mentioned. It will be remembered that Mr. Sumner, in the speech which he left as a legacy to the Democratic Party, closed his argument for the defeat of Grant by declaring that "he is a picture at the national capital, recalling victories over fellow-citizens." This atrocious declaration that the great soldier of the Republic should be driven from the capital because he triumphed over the rebellion, has roused the anger of some of those patriots of whom Indiana gave the nation so many. In one of his late speeches, Hon. Wm. Williams—known all over the State as "Billy" Williams—took this passage for a text, and drew a vivid picture of all one-armed and one-legged soldiers, all the old, tattered battle-flags, borne with glory on so many bloody fields, and every other reminder of the war, no matter how sacred, being buried out of sight lest they might offend some implacable rebel. The effect of this portion of his speech was most striking, and it is safe to say that Greeley will not get the vote of a single Republican who heard it.

INCREASING CONFIDENCE.

But it is becoming more apparent every day that as enlightenment proceeds the Republicans who were led astray are dropping away from Greeley. Every day reports are received of Republicans who have returned to the fold of their party and it almost invariably happens that these returning prodigals become more active and zealous in the good cause than they ever were before. This circumstance is one of the causes of the constantly increasing confidence of the Republicans, but one of equal weight is the increasing indifference of the bulk of the Democracy to Greeley. As defeat after defeat overtakes the coalition in other States the Democracy becomes more inert, and it was only yesterday I heard a Democrat of some prominence in this city complaining that Mr. Alvord, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, seemed to have lost all his energy and was letting the campaign go against him by default. When it was remarked that it was a somewhat difficult feat to work up Democratic enthusiasm for Greeley, the complaining Greeleyite admitted the fact, and said he supposed they were to be beaten anyhow, and it might be as well not to be too demonstrative for "Old Chappaqua." But it must not be inferred that the Democrats are making no efforts, as it is only when their work is contrasted with that of the Republicans that it seems to be nothing. Never before has so much work been done in a campaign, never has it been more systematically and better done, than in this by the Republicans. A vast deal of it, such as the numerous speeches constantly being delivered in all parts of the State, and the many demonstrations like that in this City Tuesday night, is open to the public view, but there is much more which is equally effective which is not seen. Col. Foster has the State now thoroughly organized by school districts, and through district canvassers every voter is personally visited and reasoned with. There is no danger in letting the enemy know this fact, for he cannot possibly counteract the agency which is thus powerfully at work; reason reaching the voter, Greeleyism becomes helpless and hopeless. In addition to this personal canvass, thousands of documents which thoroughly expose the falsehoods and false pretenses of the coalition have been sent all over the State, and thousands are following them every day. In view of this thorough organization, this increasing labor, it is not singular that Col. W. R. Holloway and a few other prominent and aggressive Republicans of this city keep in the *Journal* an advertisement like this:

> Any person or persons who desire to wager any amount from $100 to $5,000 that Greeley and Brown will be elected President and Vice-President in November next can be accommodated by addressing
>
> REPUBLICAN, *Journal* Office.

Nor is it singular that thus far the advertisement has not enticed any Greeleyite into the desperate speculation. Knowing, as they do, their condition in this State they can hope for little chance elsewhere, and seem to have wisely determined to keep their cash safe in their pockets.

With their chances constantly diminishing; with even Indiana, on which they counted so confidently, slipping from their grasp, and with the consciousness that their abasement has been in vain, the Democrats are already sure that the triumph in the air is not for them. E. C.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed and Nine Injured—Fragments Carried Squares Away.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—At 10 o'clock this morning a new boiler at the foundry of Robert Jones, on the corner of Pearl and Ludlow streets, while being tested, exploded with great force, blowing off the roof of the building, and carrying pieces of the boiler several squares, instantly killing three persons and injuring nine others. The killed are Robert Jones, proprietor of the foundry; Evans H. Lloyd and Joseph Ubershlag, employes. Ubershlag's body was fearfully mangled, the hips crushed and bowels protruding. Lloyd was blown into a stable adjoining; his body was torn in pieces. He leaves a wife and child. The injured are Henry Young, who is badly hurt from falling timber, and also has the temporal artery severed; he may live. Thomas D. Davis and Edward Roberts are slightly hurt. Jerry Mulroy is badly scalded, has a leg broken, and is cut on the head; he will die. Frank Barringer is injured about the forehead. ——— Flanagan, aged seventeen years, is fatally injured. Wm. Wimpleman has an arm broken and a cut over the eye. Dan. Madden had a leg broken. David Gains was slightly injured.

One piece of the roof ascended in the air, and coming down crushed through the brick-wall of a neighboring house. A piece of the boiler found a stopping place in the second story of a frame structure a square distant. There was but sixty pounds of steam on when the explosion occurred.

FORRESTER'S CASE.

"Detective" Samuel Felcker in a New Role—A Reminiscence of the Reno Brothers.

When the Reno brothers, types of the most daring of young Western criminals, were marched out of their prison, one starry night four years ago, to expiate by Lynch law one of their robberies, Frank Reno, the most human of the men, turned to Mr. George Carter, of Sayville, Ind., who was placing the noose around his neck, and said, "My end has come, and I curse one man for it. May his bones wither. His name is Felker." This man, a so-called detective, who himself has fallen under the grasp of the law on a charge of planning a murder, has again turned up as a discoverer of the Nathan murderer, and now that William Forrester has been apprehended, makes public some important facts tending to fasten the guilt of the Nathan murder on Forrester. The man's character is too well known for any reliance to be placed in his statements. At the time of the murder of the Joyce children, Felker swindled the parents of the murdered children out of $100, which he was subsequently compelled to refund. He endeavored to do the same at the time of the Nathan murder, but failed, owing to the foresight of Superintendent Kelso. He is a man whose only good fortune is that the law, mercifully constructed to preserve the innocent, is unable to grapple his misdeeds.

The Fall Book Trade-Sales—Yesterday's Catalogue.

The Fall book trade-sales were continued yesterday at Clinton Hall by George A. Leavitt & Co., auctioneers, the catalogues of three Philadelphia firms being gone through with, the attendance and the prices generally being good. Charles Desilver's consignment of miscellaneous school-books was knocked down at fair figures, after which a lot of Bibles and photograph albums from George W. Harding were disposed of. A new royal quarto edition of the Bible, comprising the Apocrypha and a concordance, the Psalms in metre, tables of weights and measures, &c., Turkey morocco, London antique, with ten steel engravings, was sold for $8 25. The same, *fleur de-lis* pattern, with corner plates and clasps of Etruscan gilt, brought $10. Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger's consignment of poetical, law, medical, scientific and juvenile books was the last lot put up. Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, edited by Croker, four volumes, 12mo., was sold in cloth for eighty cents per volume; Moore's *Life of Byron*, one volume, 8vo., cloth extra, brought $1 30; Gibbon's *Rome*, a new edition in six volumes, was sold for $1 40 per volume; Goldsmith's complete works, with notes by James Prior and four vignettes on steel, four volumes, 12mo., sold for seventy-five, eighty and ninety cents per volume, according to the style of binding, in cloth, sheep and half calf.

Last evening black-books and stationery were disposed of, the attendance being small, but prices good. Today's sales will be of Roman Catholic books from P. Donahue's, Boston; Eugene Cummiskey, Philadelphia, and the Catholic Publication Society, D. & J. Sadlier & Co. and P. O'Shea, of this City.

The lovers of the choicest current literature can supply their wants just now at Mr. Brentano's (No. 33 Union-square) well-filled counters. There is nothing really valuable that is not to be found at his establishment. Of recent English magazines he has received by the last steamer *Saint Pauls, Temple Bar, London Society, Belgravia, The Cornhill, Macmillan's, Breton's Boys' Own, Good Words, Cassell's Magazine, Sunday Magazine, The People's Magazine, Bow Bells* and *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.* He also has *The World of Fashion* and *The Milliner & Dressmaker* for September. Nowhere else in the country can there be found so varied and interesting a collection of American as well as foreign publications. Readers should call at Mr. Brentano's at once.

WRECK OF THE METIS.

Floating Capacity of a Cork Mattress Demonstrated—Testimony of Petrick, the Fireman—How the Second Mate Examined the Forecastle—Holes in the Bulkheads.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—The Metis disaster investigation was continued today:

Daniel N. McLean, the steward, testified that he saw that all the state-rooms were unlocked and the passengers got out; there were a good many lady passengers on board; he assisted many of them to adjust life-preservers; there were printed notices in every room directing passengers where to find life-preservers; witness weighs 267 pounds; he was saved on a cork mattress.

Wm. M. Petrick, fireman, was on duty when the collision occurred; afterward was relieved, and retired to his berth in the forecastle below the main deck; after I got into my berth, the second mate came down and held a lantern under my berth; looked under and reported no water coming in; soon after all the deck hands were called to come and help trim ship; when the sailors went out the ship was "listed" over on the port side; the next thing the water was coming in the dead-lights on the port side about a foot above my berth, which was an upper berth; I tried to stop the water so that I could sleep, but found I could not stop it as it was coming in too fast; so I stuck my head out of the berth and saw water on the forcastle floor; put my shoes on and went and reported to the bow watchman; was well acquainted with every hole and corner of the ship; there is a wooden bulkhead forward of the boiler; there is just room enough to get by forward of the boiler; the planks run diagonally; the bulkhead extends clear to the main deck; there were no doors or hatches in it; never knew of any holes being made in it; the forward bulkhead was built the same as the after one; the forecastle floor was about six feet from the deck; there was a hatch in the forecastle floor; I know because I have been down it; there was a hole in the bulkhead below the forecastle floor into the freight hold on the starboard side; it looked as if it was broken or chopped through; it was large enough for me to go through, and I have been through; the second mate did not go down there at all; this hatch in the forecastle floor was just forward of the sampson post; the second mate remained in the forecastle about three minutes; he was not there any longer, for he just went down, put his lamp in, and went out; the ship went down not half an hour after I saw water on the forecastle floor; the second mate did not go into this hole in the bulk-head at all; he only went to the forward port-side of the forecastle, and looked under the upper berth; he did not go within ten feet of the scuttle in the forecastle floor; he did not come down again; no other person came down into that forecastle until I was driven out by the water; when I went out of the forecastle, the water was about half a foot deep on the forecastle floor.

Frank Joseph, a deck watchman, testified that there were sixteen deck passengers; when the ship began to settle he took them all aft and upon the saloon-deck.

Bridget O'Brien tetifised: Was in the ladies' cabin; heard no warning given in that cabin.

Capt. David Ritchie, of the revenue-cutter Moccasin, said he was in Stonington harbor on the 30th ult.; at twenty minutes after nine A. M. a boat came alongside from the steam-ship Narragansett with the First Officer of the Narragansett on board; he informed me that a boat from the steam-ship Metis had come to him and reported that they had left her disabled and helpless with 150 passengers on board of whose fate they knew nothing at all; immediately ordered steam; at fifteen minutes past ten got under way; at forty-five minutes past ten A. M. stopped the engines off Watch Hill, having found a boat lying outside of the surf loaded to the gunwale with people; got the people on to the steamer; I then stood down for the wrecked floating stuff; continued there until forty-five minutes past three P. M., having picked up seventeen dead bodies, and seeing no more, I started for Stonington, where I arrived at five P. M., with forty-two living and seventeen dead; those that were dead all had life-preservers on; the position of those I saw was head and feet down and back well up; the preservers were in most instances put on very well and in proper places; I don't know why I did not get notice sooner; the smack that had the party belonging to the ship on board passed us near enough to throw a biscuit on board before we went to breakfast without saying anything to me; I did not get notice until twenty minutes past nine A. M.; an hour and twenty minutes were thus lost.

Lieut. Irish, of the revenue cutter Moccasin testified that he first saw the smack that had the steamer's people on board not far from 7 o'clock; the storm was moderating; she passed us about eight o'clock so near that I could distinguish faces on board; I think any one could have made himself heard on any part of our vessel if he had hailed us; she might have made signals of distress an hour before she passed us, which probably would have been seen, as we were watching her; if it had been made should have sent a boat to her immediately, and it could have got back within an hour; we probably should then have saved half an hour of time before she passed; were at anchor inside the break-water; our colors were set at eight o'clock; I think any person familiar with vessels would have known we were a revenue cutter.

Capt. Jedediah Williams testified: I was formerly Superintendent of the Providence and New York Steam-ship line; it was a part of my duty to superintend the repairs of those boats; we altered the Metis by putting new state-rooms and saloon on the upper deck; the Metis had three water-lights on the bulkhead when she was built; the forward one was twenty-five feet at abaft the stem of the fore-castle bulk-head; the next was about forty feet abaft the first, and the third one about forty feet abaft the second, directly abaft the engine; the two last-named bulkheads inclosed the engine and boiler; the port one was cut through for engineers and oilers to pass through and was left open, so that it was the same as no bulkhead; I also had occasion to cut an open in the middle bulkhead: it was done for the purpose of putting in keelsons when we put in new boilers; I think it was two years ago last February; the holes cut in that bulkhead were fifteen or sixteen inches by two or two and a half feet; we also cut holes higher up, above the lower on freight deck; these holes were cut at the same time with the others; I should think they were two feet by two and a half or three feet; they were cut to shift the coal forward from the coal-bunkers into the freight hold forward, so as to relieve the coal-bunkers; these holes were stopped by extra stanchions being put on the outside and bolted to the original stanchions, and then planks put on outside; my impression is that the bulkhead originally was two thicknesses of a two-inch plank; the plank put in these openings was two thicknesses of matched stuff; I superintended the job of closing these holes myself, the work being done by C. & R. Poillon, of New-York; when I left that work considered it as strong as the original bulkhead; the holes on top of the keelsons were stopped in a similar manner; I never had occasion to make openings in the forward bulkhead, and never heard of any being made.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Tatem to Bring Delegates from Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes and Other Tribes to Washington—Death of Commissioner Parish.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Indian Agent Tatem and Special Commissioner Alvord stating that delegates from the Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Wichitas have offered to accompany them to Washington. The Secretary of the Interior having approved the proposition, the party, numbering forty, including four special interpreters, will start from the Indian Territory for this city on the 18th inst.

A telegram from the same source announces the death on the 9th inst. of David Parish, of Philadelphia, the Special Commissioner associated with Mr. Alvord on this mission.

The party of Sioux in charge of Gen. Cowan are expected here to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—A delegation of Indians, consisting of fourteen Chiefs from the Grand River Agency, Dakota, and eighteen Chiefs and one squaw from near Fort Peck, Montana, are in this city, en route to Washington. They leave for that city to-morrow.

The Newark Fire—Correct List of Losses and Insurances.

The following is a correct list of losses and insurances by the fire at White's buildings, on Thursday morning: Losses—Mr. White, $35,000; Richardson Bros., $47,000; Landell, $2,500; Walker, $10,000; Boyden, $2,000; Woesthoff, $500; Edwards, $500; Van Ness, $2,000; Scott, $1,500; Fischer, $700; Day & Co., $3,500; Frost, $1,000; total, $106,800.

The insurances are as follows: Mr. White has $15,500 in the following companies: Firemen's, Newark, $3,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $3,000; Springfield, Mass., $1,000; American Mutual, Newark, $1,000; Lycoming, Penn., $1,000; Merchants', Newark, $2,000; Newark Mutual, $2,000; Market, New-York, $1,250; People's, Trenton, $625; Standard, Trenton, $625. Richardson Brothers have $20,199 89 in the following companies: Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,533 33; Lafayette, New-York, $1,283 30; Hibernia, Newark, $1,533 33; Humboldt, Newark, $766 66; Orient, Hartford, $1,533 33; American, Jersey City, $1,283 30; Andes, Cincinnati, $3,066 66; Amazon, Cincinnati, $3,066 60; Triumph, Cincinnati, $2,300; Springfield, Massachusetts, $1,533 33; Westchester, New-York, $766 66; St. Nicholas, New-York, $1,533 33. Whittemore & Tobin had $1,000 insurance in Firemen's Company, of Newark; Mr. Landell had $500 in the People's, of Newark; Mr. Boyden, $750 in the American Mutual, of Newark; Mr. Edwards, in the American, of New York, $500, and Messrs. Day & Co., in the London, Liverpool and Globe, had $250 insurance. The insurances reach a total of $36,299 89.

A New Submarine Steam Torpedo at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

In pursuance of an order received from the Navy Department, a Board of Survey was convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Wednesday for the purpose of examining and experimenting on an iron steam submarine torpedo-boat, which was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from the Ordnance Dock, on Tuesday afternoon. The Board of Survey consisted of the following officers: Commodore J. C. Howell, Commandant of the League Island Navy-yard; Vice-Admiral Rowan, Capt. G. Ransom, Commanders M. Sicard, W. Whiting and H. Erben, Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, Lieut.-Commander Barclay, and other naval officers, who proceeded to investigate the power of action and capability of working while under water. The torpedo was built by Mr. Stetson, of New-Jersey.

She is about 100 feet long, cigar-shaped, and when in the water has scarcely ten inches above the surface. Her frame is of well-seasoned wood, transversed by iron beams and sheathed with iron plating chain riveted, and is capable, it is reported, of making eight miles an hour when under water. It is claimed that enough air can be pumped into her to enable her to be kept below the surface ten hours.

The great drawback to the boat is the close temperature, as the vessel is not provided with means of ventilation while under water.

The Chief Naval Constructor, Mr. B. F. Delano, says he has but little confidence in the torpedo, and thinks she is very unsafe. She requires a crew of about eighteen men to fully equip her and to work the machinery. She is intended for Harbor defenses. Experiments will shortly take place under water, when the real power of this torpedo will be fully developed.

NEW-YORK.

Large Republican Meeting at Norfolk, N. Y.—Speech of Gen. E. M. Lee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Last night Gen. E. M. Lee addressed the largest political meeting ever held in this place. The Town Hall was packed, and many went away unable to obtain standing room. Gen. Lee, in a two hours' speech, full of closest logic and persuasive eloquence, reviewed the political situation in a masterly manner. He sharply criticised Mr. Greeley's vacillating course upon important public questions, and declared that if Greeley's policy had been followed there would have been no undivided American Republic to elect a President. The eloquent speaker was frequently interrupted by cheers, and when, at the close, he prophesied that the Greeley coalition would fail to receive the electoral vote of a single Northern State, the prediction was received with outbursts of applause, the audience rising and giving nine cheers for Grant and Wilson and Dix. At the close of the meeting a call was made for the formation of a Grant and Wilson Club, and 260 names were secured.

Democrats are daily dropping away from the Greeley coalition, and it has no Republican support.

A Luminous Demonstration by the Republicans in Syracuse.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13.—A Grant and Wilson demonstration in honor of the victory in Maine is now parading through our streets. Fully 3,000 men are in line, and the streets are crowded with enthusiastic spectators. Bonfires, illuminations, and fire-works without number made the city one vast blaze of light.

Hon. Lymain Tremain speaks here to-morrow night.

Hon. Lyman Tremain at Ithaca—An Immense and Enthusiastic Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, Sept. 13.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in this place greeted Hon. Lyman Tremain this evening. The people began to assemble at an early hour, and long before the hour for the meeting every seat was occupied, and all available standing-room, while many turned away, unable to gain admittance. Capt. S. D. Wilcox presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Rev. Dr. Bristol, Hon. Ezra Cornell and Profs. Russell, Shaffer, Morris and Shackford, of Cornell University.

The speech of Mr. Tremain was an eloquent and forcible presentation of the issues of the campaign, and was listened to by the vast audience with the most earnest attention, only interrupted by frequent outbursts of hearty applause. Copies of the song, "God bless the flag," had been distributed, and at the close of the meeting the immense multitude united in singing that thrilling campaign song. The effect was electric. A scene of wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting broke up with cheer upon cheer for our standard-bearers, national and State.

The Republicans of this county are thoroughly aroused and well organized, and in November will give an old-fashioned majority for Grant and Wilson. Over 200 of the students of the University have united in a call for a meeting to be held to-morrow evening, for the purpose of organizing a Students' Grant and Wilson Club.

BRAZIL.

Riotous Demonstrations at the Congress Elections—A Treaty With the Argentine Confederation.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Rio Janeiro papers are filled with descriptions of the riotous scenes which occurred during the recent elections for members of Congress. An electoral meeting in one of the churches was broken up by the police, who charged upon the assemblage with their swords and dispersed it. The President of the meeting and several other citizens were wounded. The conduct of the police in this and other cases is severely condemned by the Press, and caused great indignation in the city.

Gen. Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, was preparing the basis of a treaty for the settlement of all differences between Brazil and the Confederation.

THE STEAM-SHIP AMERICA.

Reported Burning of the Steamer Confirmed—Thirty Lives Lost.

A cable dispatch to the agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, just received, fully confirms the report of the loss of their steam-ship America. It states, in addition, that three of the European crew and thirty Chinese passengers were lost.

The cable dispatch came from the Company's agent at Hong Kong.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The British Lloyds have received no advices relative to the burning of the Pacific Mail steamer America at Yokohama later than those dated Hong Kong, the 3d inst., and published here on the 5th, announcing the burning at Yokohama on the 24th of August.

CALIFORNIA.

Lively Times Among the Politicians—Another Earthquake—A Line of Clippers Between Auckland and New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Both political parties here are holding large meetings nightly. The Presidential contest is lively throughout the State.

Earthquakes, accompanied by underground explosions, have recommenced in the river valley of Inyo County, but no damage has as yet been done.

A solemn ceremony in honor of the late President Juarez, took place here last night.

The ship Indiaman, from Melbourne, Australia, in ballast, for Callao, went ashore on Easter Islands, and is a total loss. The crew were saved and the vessel was insured.

A first-class line of clipper-ships is to be immediately established between Auckland and New-York.

Gov. Curtin's Letter to His Republican Neighbors.

Pennsylvania papers publish a letter from Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin to personal friends in Centre County, Pennsylvania, in which he expresses gratification at the unanimous action of the Republicans of his native county in presenting him as a candidate for Congress, and also at the assurance he has received from the other counties of the district of the general desire to present his name as a candidate for that office. He says that his broken health forbids him to accept, and concludes: "I am encouraged by Dr. Parker to hope that after a little while of absolute rest, skillful medical treatment, and freedom from care and excitement, I may become strong enough to assist you in discussing the pending political issues. My convictions are well settled, and will be frankly and fully expressed when I am able to do so with justice to myself." The letter was written in this City on the 7th inst.

Tickets for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

A special train has been engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad to carry veterans to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, Sept. 17, inst. The train will leave the Jersey City Depot on Sunday next. Tickets for the round trip at the reduced rate of $10 can be bought at the rooms of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, or at the depot on the evening of the departure of the train.

Base-Ball.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13.—The sixth contest for the championship between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Baltimore Club today was an uninteresting and one-sided game, the Baltimores batting Martin's slow pitching all over the field. The following is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Baltimores	3	6	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	—18
Eckfords	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Secretary Fish Serenaded in Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 13.—Secretary Fish was serenaded at the American Hotel last evening, and acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech congratulating the Vermonters on their late Republican victory. Senator Edmunds was also called out, and made some stirring remarks.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Emanuel Sanchez was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, for smuggling cigars into this port.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Bedford, Kate Ryan was sent to State Prison for five years, for stealing a watch and chain worth $45.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall, at the Central Park, today, commencing at 3½ P. M.

Rudolph Cordelio was brought before Commissioner Osborne yesterday, on a charge of having in his possession cigars that were not properly stamped. He was held for examination in $15,000 bail.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Wm. S. Brown, an errand-boy, was locked up for trial for embezzling $57 50 from his employer, James H. Goodsell, No. 156 Broadway.

John Casserly was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for having snatched a watch, value $150, from Christopher Farnham, a sailor, while the latter was walking through the Fourth Ward on Thursday evening.

Mr. D. Jackson Bigelow, a member of the Boston book firm of Thompson, Bigelow & Brown, died on the 10th inst., at his residence in Boston. Mr. Bigelow was well known in this City by the book trade, and warmly esteemed.

Theodore Greba, No. 3 Laight-street, was knocked down in Broome-street, yesterday, and robbed of his gold watch by John Kelly and two others who escaped. Kelly was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court by Justice Cox.

At the request of the Board of Health, Coroner Keenan will to-day hold an inquest in the case of John D. Myers, who died on Thursday at the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island from cerebral concussion, caused by falling out of a third-story window at the Asylum.

The German saloon-keepers of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Th. Kohler, presiding, held a meeting at No. 511 Twelfth-street, yesterday, and formed an organization which is to join the general movement of the German lager-beer retailers to insure protection for the trade.

An inquest was held by Coroner Young, yesterday, in the case of Cunningham Parker, aged three and a half years, who was run over and killed at Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, by car No. 67 of the Belt Railroad, on the 7th inst. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Phœbe Doran, aged sixty, of No. 268 Delancey-street, who was run over and killed on the 5th inst., by car No. 52 of the Avenue D line, at the corner of Columbia and Stanton streets. The testimony showed that the accident was unavoidable, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Charles H. Wheeler, of West Thirty-seventh-street, was charged with having, by false representations, induced Andrew L. A. Alexander, of No. 236 West Forty-second-street, to fit up a store for him at a cost of $160; and afterward sold the fittings. The prisoner was held for trial.

The Seldon malpractice case was set down for examination yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Cox. An officer was dispatched to the House of Detention to bring up the girl Barbara Voss, when it was found that she was confined to her room, an event having occurred which proves conclusively that an abortion had been performed.

The recent failures of parties in the grocery and provision trades in Baltimore do not seriously affect any firms in this City, and it was reported in the Produce Exchange, yesterday, that most of the firms in Baltimore which have suspended will make such arrangements with their creditors as will enable them shortly to resume their business operations.

Yesterday, before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, Wm. A. Downing, of Brooklyn, was charged with having obtained possession of real estate valued at $13,000, on Prospect-avenue, the property of Theodore Reiffencheidt, of No. 393 Hudson-street, New-York, by representing that he owned property to the value of $13,000 or $14,000 in New-Jersey. He was held for examination.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel came into Supreme Court—Chambers—where Judge Leonard was sitting, and after briefly calling attention to the eminent abilities and creditable professional and judicial career of the late Judge Hogeboom, moved that the Court adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory. The motion was seconded by Mr. Calvin, and the Court adjourned.

The first regular services (as church preliminary) of the Free Evangelical Church (Presbyterian) to be established in One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, will be on Sabbath, Sept. 15, 1872, and continued each Sabbath as follows: at 9½, Sabbath-school; at 10½, Christian worship; at 2, Christian worship. A meeting to organize will be held, of which notice will be given.

BROOKLYN.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday for the day, in token of respect for the late Judge Hogeboom, deceased.

The Board of Elections yesterday appointed inspectors and supervisors of election for each of the twelve districts of the Sixteenth Ward.

The corner-stone of the Carrol Park Methodist Episcopal Church was laid on Thursday. The services were directed by Rev. Charles Fletcher.

In the First Internal Revenue Collection District, during the last month 213,312 gallons of rectified and 94,876 of distilled spirits were manufactured during the month of August.

Adam Doerer, aged twenty-two years, no home, attempted to commit suicide yesterday, in Timothy Spellman's bar-room, corner of Conover and Partition streets, by taking Paris green.

John Davis and Samuel McCracken were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the persons who committed the burglary, Wednesday night, at Miller & Manden's coppersmith establishment.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Kingsley & Kenny for $14,537 39, for work done on the new storage reservoir at Hempstead.

William Clark, of No. 298 South Second-street; John Gratchins, of No. 748 Atlantic-avenue, and Michael Farrill, of No. 445 Flatbush-avenue, were arrested yesterday for selling liquor without a license.

William Connolly, who was recently convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, for aiding a prisoner to escape, yesterday obtained a writ of error and stay of proceedings, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Alderman Roper says he intends to present a resolution at the next meeting of the Board expressive of the sense of that body with reference to the enormous percentage of the State tax assessed against the County of Kings.

Patrick Kehoe, aged fifty-three years, residing at No. 411 First-street, Eastern District, died suddenly yesterday. He was ejected from Pat. Kelly's saloon, corner of North Sixth-street and First-street, and injured about the head. Richard Abrahams, aged nineteen years, was arrested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The third annual reception or hop of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will take place on Monday evening next, 16th inst., at the Floral Hall, on the Fair grounds, West White Plains.

James A. Lyon, who is charged with being implicated with Patrick Millens, of Morrisania, in obtaining nearly $17,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, by means of forging the name of Mrs. Mullins to a mortgage on certain property, has been captured in one of the Western States and brought back for trial.

The arrangements for two races between the model yachts Walter F. Davids and Maud, each for a purse of $2,000, have been completed. The first race will come off on Tuesday next, from a point in New-Rochelle Harbor, near the Neptune House. The second will take place on the 23d inst. from a point in Echo Bay, New-Rochelle. The parties interested have commenced active preparations for the contests.

LONG ISLAND.

The opening of Stewart's Central Railroad, which was to have taken place next Monday, has been postponed indefinitely, on account of defects found in the bridges.

An injunction has been served on the Marsh Land Drainage Company, restraining them from building their dyke across Flushing Bay and closing up Flushing Creek.

A dastardly outrage was committed, a few evenings since, on a respectable young lady of Babylon, by a brakeman on the South-side Railroad named Jerry Lanking. The South-side Railroad Company have offered a large reward for Lanking's arrest.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual inspection of the Jersey City police force will take place next Monday, at 1 P. M.

Greeley has accepted the invitation of the managers of the Newark Industrial Exhibition to visit the Rink.

New-Jersey pilots during the month of August took 34 steam-ships, 11 ships, 93 barks, 66 brigs and 7 schooners out of New-York Harbor.

There has been placed on exhibition at the Newark Rink a bust in marble of Mayor Ricord, executed by his daughter. The sculptress is quite young, and her work, which is her first attempt to use the chisel, is thought by good judges to be very fine.

A tenement-house, occupied by three families, was burned at Roselle early yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $2,500.

At Chester, on Thursday, several cars were thrown from the track by the falling of a heavy piece of ore from the train under the wheels. Taff Treadway, a brakeman, was thrown off, and had his collar bone broken.

[Advertisement.]

A MAN MAY BE KNOWN BY HIS LOOKS.—Is phrenology true? Will it reveal one's real character? May not one have a good disposition though he have an indifferent head? Have all rogues bad heads, and have honest men good heads? Can one change the shape of his head by trying to improve his character? Who can tell about these things? Full written charts are given daily by a competent Phrenologist, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NO DENT IN IT.—A merchant who had worn a white hat during the Summer, recently donned a new brown-colored Fall hat. A friend said:

"Ah, I see you have changed your mind. You've discarded your old white hat."

"I've got a new hat, but it is also a Greeley hat."

"How's that? Why isn't it a Grant hat?"

"Because there's no Dent in it," said the merchant. A roar of laughter followed.

This was one of KNOX'S Fall style, purchased at No. 212 Broadway.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The markets closed yesterday as follows: Exchange active; on United States, 60 days, currency, 4@4½ premium; Short Sight, 5¼@5¾ premium; 60 days, gold, 17¼@17¾ premium; Short Sight, 19¼@20 premium; on London, 30@30½ premium; on Paris, 13¼ premium. Sugar in fair demand.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of London, at 11 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the Hermann, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steam-ship Leo, from Savannah—A. B Dixon, N. Frienson, M. W. Davis, Chas. Ruggles, J. A. Damon, H. M. Palmer, K. Peatschek, Thos. West, Wm. Lafferty, Jno. Brown, P. J. Harrison, F. W. Cornwall, F. S. Hedden, D. Reah, Jacob Mickelson, H. H. Dickson, J. P. White, Mrs. Bennett, Miss E. Ensign, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ponder, A. F. Aldrich, J. M. Pearlstree, Miss Degan, Mrs. Clarke, E. T. Bernasco, F. F. Bursell, Miss Herbert, Master Kelsey Sloat, Mrs. Sloat and infant, Miss Alice Sloat, Capt. Wm. R. Stevens, of brig Michael and Annie, of Savannah, foundered at sea, lat. 32 20, lon. 79 44, on the morning of Aug. 31.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:40 | Sun sets.....6:11 | Moon sets....2:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:59 | Gov. Island.5:48 | Hell Gate....7:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; J. Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, Md., Wm. Dalzell; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Nelson, (Br.,) Rand, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Ionia, Phillips, Aspinwall, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Angelo V., (Ital.,) Carlevu, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Alexander, (Swed.,) Alurfeldt, Havre, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Margaretha, (Ger.,) Tremaine, Santos, Funch, Edye & Co.; Admete, (Norw.,) Anderson, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Narie, (Norw.,) Kzeole, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; China, (Ger.,) Hannemason, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockman; Antonio Keco, (Ital.,) Maifevio, Cork for Orders, Slocovich & Co.; Vittoria, (Ital.,) Demastemo, Gloucester, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Carolina Premedsen, (Aust.,) Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; H. L. Routh, Martin, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham's Nephews & Co.; Lady Bowen, (Br.,) Tucker, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Giovanni Gaggino, (Ital.,) Paolo, Sligo, Ireland, A. P. Agresta; G. W. Rosevelt, Heineman, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Italia, (Ital.,) Romano, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Tasso, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Augusta, (Span.,) Botett, Barcelona, Spain, E. Puig & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Card, Bahia, Peniston & Co.; S. A. Holbrook, (Danish,) Tuthill, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Tula, Reed, Elizabethport, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schrs. Sonora, Glover, Adalachicola, Fla., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Thomas Winans, Weeks, Corpus Christi, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Sept. 11, 30 miles N. E. Frying Pans, passed a schr. showing white and red signal, with letters B. over M. & C., bound N.

Steam-ship Violet, (Br.,) Ganderson, Rotterdam, via Plymouth, Eng., 19½ ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong W. winds most of the passage.

Steam frigate Minerva, (Fr.,) Commander St. Andre, Sidney, C. B., 3 ds. The M. has a complement of 410 officers and men, and mounts 16 guns. Sept. 10, passed bark Sylphide in tow of a schr., with all her masts gone; would probably put into Louisburg; wanted no assistance.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Otago, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Hamburg 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to master. Took the northern passage, and had strong winds up to Sable Island; from thence light easterly winds; was 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Exandi, (Norw.,) Marchusen, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to H. S. De Wolf & Co. Took the northern passage and had heavy winds most of the passage; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Palestina, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Port de Paix, Hayti 14 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Bark Fannie, Wiley, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to H. J. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Lizzie, Welton, Havana via Hampton Roads 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Mic Mac, (Br.,) Hale, Cardenas 22 ds., with sugar, cedar, &c., to Carmilo F. Caruana.

Schr. Francis Satterly, (of Brookhaven,) Stetson, Woodstock Mills, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Proceeded to South Amboy to discharge.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. Y. Wenberg.

Schr. Palmer, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. W. P. Cox, Newell, Bucksville, S. C., 5 ds., with yellow pine to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Tickler, Chapman, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Helen Thompsom, ——, Thomaston, with lime.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and shingles to master.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, Philadelphia, for Warren.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Richmond Va.

Schr. H. G. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. B. Bleeker, Thompson, Stonington.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Pridmore, Virginia.

Schr. General Grant, Bishop Gloucester.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.

Schr. Baltimore, Lowden, Norwalk.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; bark Ranger, from Liverpool; brigs L. J. Bigelow, from Cape Haytien; James Crosby, from Savannah; Proteus, from Hoboken; schrs. Abbie Perkins, from Aux Cayes; Mary Baker, from Gonnives.

Also arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 12.—Sld. brig Bernhard, for New-York; bark Amoy, for Falmouth. B. & J. Baker & Co., wreckers, of Norfolk, are at work on the bark Eliza Maria, that sank here this morning, saving what they can.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—Sld. steam-ship General Barnes, for New-York; brig Mary Knowlton, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 12.—Arr. 9th, Centipede, from Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Henry, from Port Johnson, for Boston; Antarctic, (whaler,) from Hatteras, is aground off and for Provincetown, with 125 bbls. of sperm and 12 bbls. humpback-oil. Reports—Spoke 7th inst., whaling schrs. N. J. Knight, with 40 bbls. sperm and 110 bbls. humpback-oil; Elbridge Perry, with 50 bbls. sperm and 90 bbls. humpback; Ada M. Dyer, with 60 bbls. of sperm and 200 bbls. humpback; Rising Sun, with 30 bbls. sperm and 80 bbls humpback.

13th—Arr. schrs. E. M. Smith, from New-York, for Riverdall; Oregon, do., for Thomaston; S. J. Lindsey, do., for Belfast; Hero, do., for Salem; Olive Avery, from Clinton, Point, for Boston; W. F. Green, from Baltimore, for Boston; Tangier, from Elizabethport, for Boston; J. H. Counce, from Hoboken, for Boston; A. J. Dyer, from Port Johnson, for Boston.

Below.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London July 29, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Strathear, (of Glasgow,) Jarman, Liverpool Aug. 16, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.—both by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 13.—Capt. Pallot, his wife, and the crew of the bark Eliza Maria, arrived here this morning, the vessel, which was at anchor in Hampton Roads, having been run into by the propeller J. W. Everman, Capt. Morgan, of the Norfolk and Philadelphia line. The propeller struck the bark forward of midships, on the port side, sinking her immediately, in twelve fathoms of water. The Eliza Maria was from Santos, with a cargo of coffee, consigned to a New-York house. The cargo and vessel are believed to be a total loss. The Everman's bow was stove in about three feet above the water-line, and her foretopmast carried away.

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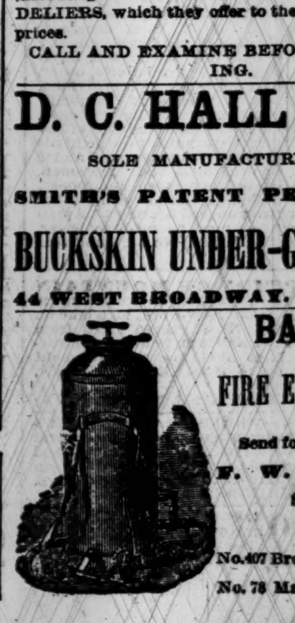

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A GREELEY "REFORMER."

Theodore Tilton as Greeley's Spokesman—Does He Express Greeley's Ideas?—A Hired Advocate of Greeley Explains His Views of Virtue and Marriage—His Idea of Female Morality—Who Would Not Vote for Greeley at Tilton's Request?—A Fine Lecturer for Decent Young Men to Listen To—Blasphemy and Indecency in Equal Proportion.

It is tolerably well known that, like many others who go for Greeley, Theodore Tilton does not support the philosopher as his first choice for the Presidency. The person who was, and probably is, honored by Tilton's preference for the Chief-Magistracy is Mrs. Victoria Woodhull-Blood *née* Claflin. Tilton's *penchant* for the Woodhull has exposed him to a good many painful imputations during the campaign, of which the following may serve as a sample:

From the Boston Pilot.

We would ask one "friend" of Mr. Greeley, in particular and by name, to walk a little more in the shade if he really wishes to strengthen Mr. Greeley's position. We allude to Mr. Theodore Tilton. Who does he think he is winning over to Greeleyism by his stumping and pamphleteering? Is it the free-love interest he is after? Does Mr. Greeley really believe that the support of the Woodhulls and Claflins is needed to send him to the White House? We would suggest to Mr. Theodore Tilton that his friendship for Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Greeley's supposed friendship for him, is not a good election card for Greeley. We see not the least difference between a protestation of love from Mrs. Woodhull and a protestation of friendship from Mr. Tilton. Mr. Greeley wouldn't be mad enough or bad enough to allow this woman to "stump" for him; why, then, allow her biographer and professed admirer? We had a remnant of respect for the talents of Mr. Tilton until we read his *Biography of Victoria Woodhull.*

It is understood that Tilton chafes a good deal under the slights which have been put upon him by the Democratic allies of Greeley. Disgusted with the effect of his recent efforts in Maine, he is said to contemplate a return to the Woodhull camp, under the banner of free love and the "pantarchy." Our exchanges have lately contained gossiping announcements of a change of "management" in the New-York *Tribune.* Country editors have professed to be in receipt of certain information that the "Professor" will shortly be requested to transfer the superintendence of the remarkable organ which he has in charge to the biographer of Mrs. Woodhull. Supporting Greeley is ruining the paper, it appears, and with Tilton's advent to the editorial chair, there will doubtless be a change of advocacy and of platform. The new candidate of the *Tribune* could in that case hardly be other that Mrs. Woodhull, as we have never heard that the editor elect favored the claims either of George Francis Train or Daniel Pratt. It may, therefore, be of some little interest to know what manner of person is Tilton's first choice. This will be found partially indicated in the following series of extracts from *A Biographical Sketch of Victoria C. Woodhull*, by THEODORE TILTON, published at the office of the *Golden Age.* Any little interest which the subject possesses is partially enhanced by the fact that the first edition of this remarkable production has been carefully bought up by its author, and we have not heard that the second edition (enlarged and improved) is as yet ready for publication. Read Tilton's remarks, and then remember that Tilton and Kilpatrick are the two chief hired advocates of Greeley:

AN OPENING AFTER MACAULAY.

"I shall swiftly sketch the life of Victoria Claflin Woodhull; a young woman whose career has been as singular as any heroine's in a romance; whose ability is of a rare, and whose character of the rarest, type; whose personal sufferings are of themselves a whole drama of pathos; whose name (through the malice of some and the ignorance of others) has caught a shadow in strange contrast with the whiteness of her life; whose position as a representative of her sex in the greatest reform of modern times renders her an object of peculiar interest to her fellow-citizens; and whose character (*inasmuch as I know her well*) I can portray without color or tinge from any other partiality save that I hold her in uncommon respect.

THE HEROINE IS CHRISTENED.

"As this was the year (1838) when Queen Victoria was crowned, the new-born babe, though clad neither in purple nor fine linen, but comfortably swaddled in respectable poverty, was immediately christened (though without chrism) as the Queen's namesake; her parents little dreaming that their daughter would one day aspire to a higher seat than the English throne. The Queen, with that early matronly predilection which her subsequent life did so much to illustrate, foresaw that many glad mothers who were to bring babies into the world during that coronation year, would name them after the chief lady of the earth; and accordingly she ordained a gift to all her little namesakes of Anno Domini 1838. As Victoria Claflin was one of these, she has lately been urged to make a trip to Windsor Castle to see the illustrious giver of these gifts, and to receive the special souvenir which the Queen's bounty is supposed to hold still in store for the Ohio babe that uttered its first cry as if to say "Long live the Queen!" Mrs. Woodhull, who is now a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, should defer this visit till after her election, when she will have a beautiful opportunity to invite her elder sister in sovereignty—the mother of our mother country—to visit her fairest daughter, the Republic of the West.

A PORTENTOUS SECRET.

"I must now let out a secret. She acquired her studies, performed her work, and lived her life by the help (as she believes) of heavenly spirits. From her childhood till now (having reached her thirty-third year) her anticipation of the other world has been more vivid than her realization of this. She has entertained angels, and not unawares. These gracious guests have been her constant companions. They abide with her night and day. They dictate her life with daily revelation, and, like St. Paul, she is 'not disobedient to the heavenly vision.'

A CHANCE FOR A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

"One-third of human life is passed in sleep; and in her case, a goodly fragment of this third is spent in trance. Seldom a day goes by but she enters into this fairy-land, or rather into this spirit-realm. In pleasant weather, she has a habit of sitting on the roof of her stately mansion on Murray Hill, and there communing hour by hour with the spirits. Moreover, I may as well mention here as later, that every characteristic utterance which she gives to the world is dictated while under spirit-influence, and most often in a totally unconscious state. The words that fall from her lips are garnered by the swift pen of her husband, and published almost verbatim as she gets and gives them. To take an illustration, after her recent nomination to the Presidency by "The Victoria League," she sent to that Committee a letter of superior dignity and moral weight. It was a composition she had dictated while so outwardly oblivious to the dictation, that when she ended and awoke, she had no memory at all of what she had just done. The product of that strange and weird mood was a beautiful piece of English, not unworthy of Macaulay (*sic.*)

SHAVING THE EDGE OF BLASPHEMY.

"In quoting this passage, I wish to add that its author is a person of no special literary training; indeed, so averse to the pen that, of her own will, she rarely dips it into ink, except to sign her business autograph; nor would she ever write at all except for those spirit-promptings which she dare not disobey; and she could not possibly have produced the above peroration except by some strange intellectual quickening—some ever-brooding moral help. This (as she says) she derives from the spirit-world. One of her texts is, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills whence cometh my help—my help cometh from the Lord who made heaven and earth." She reminds me of the old engraving of St. Gregory dictating his homilies under the outspread wing of the Holy Dove.

IS THIS TILTON?

"The chief among her spiritual visitants, and one who has been a majestic guardian to her from the earliest years of her remembrance, she describes as a matured man of stately figure, clad in a Greek tunic, solemn and graceful in his aspect, strong in his influence, and altogether dominant over her life. For many years, notwithstanding an almost daily visit to her vision, he withheld his name, nor would her most importunate questionings induce him to utter it. But he always promised that in due time he would reveal his identity. Meanwhile he prophesied to her that she would rise to great distinction; that she would emerge from her poverty and live in a stately house; that she would win great wealth in a city, which he pictured as crowded with ships; that she would publish and conduct a journal; and that, finally, to crown her career, she would become the ruler of her people.

ONLY DEMOSTHENES.

"At length, after patiently waiting on this spirit-guide for twenty years, one day in 1868, during a temporary sojourn in Pittsburg, and while she was sitting at a marble table, he suddenly appeared to her, and wrote on the table, in English letters, the name "Demosthenes." At first the writing was indistinct, but grew to such a lustre that the brightness filled the room. "The apparition, familiar as it had been before, now affrighted her to trembling. The stately and commanding spirit told her to journey to New-York, where she would find, at No. 17 Great Jones-street, a house in readiness for her, equipped in all things to her use and taste. She unhesitatingly obeyed, although she never before had heard of Great Jones-street, nor until that revelatory moment had entertained an intention of taking such a residence. On entering the house, it fulfilled in reality the picture which she saw of it in her vision—the self-same hall, stairways, rooms and furniture. Entering with some bewilderment into the library, she reached out her hand by chance, and, without knowing what she did, took up a book, which, on idly looking at its title, she saw (to her blood-chilling astonishment) to be *The Orations of Demosthenes.*

THE HEROINE AS A "MEEJUM."

"Hitherto her clairvoyant faculty had been put to no pecuniary use, but she was now directed by the spirits to repair to Indianapolis, there to announce herself as a medium, and to treat patients for the cure of disease. Taking rooms in the Bates House, and publishing a card in the journals, she found herself able, on saluting her callers, to tell by inspiration their names, their residences, and their maladies. In a few days she became the town's talk. Her marvelous performances in clairvoyance being noised abroad, people flocked to her from a distance. Her rooms were crowded, and her purse grew fat. She reaped a golden harvest—including, as its worthiest part, golden opinions from all sorts of people. Her countenance would often glow as with a sacred light, and she became an object of religious awe to many wonder-stricken people whose inward lives she had revealed. Moreover, her unpretentious modesty, and her perpetual disclaimer of any merit or power of her own, and the entire crediting of this to spirit-influence, augmented the interest with which all spectators regarded the amiable prodigy. First at Indianapolis, and afterward at Terre Haute, she wrought some apparently miraculous cures. She straightened the feet of the lame; she opened the ears of the deaf; she detected the robbers of a bank; she brought to light hidden crimes; she solved physiological problems; she unveiled business secrets; she prophecied future events.

OVER THE EDGE OF BLASPHEMY.

"One day, during a severe illness of her son, she left him to visit her patients, and on her return was startled with the news that the boy had died two hours before. "No," she exclaimed, "I will not permit his death." And with frantic energy she stripped her bosom naked, caught up his lifeless form, pressed it to her own, and sitting thus, flesh to flesh, glided insensibly into a trance in which she remained seven hours; at the end of which time she awoke, a perspiration started from his clammy skin, and the child that had been thought dead was brought back again to life—and lives to this day in sad half-death. It is her belief that the spirit of Jesus Christ brooded over the lifeless form, and rewrought the miracle of Lazarus for a sorrowing woman's sake.

A MARRIAGE "MADE IN HEAVEN."

"There is a maxim that marriages are made in heaven, albeit contradicted by the Scripture, which declares that in heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. But even against the Scripture, it is safe to say that Victoria's second marriage was made in heaven; that is, it was decreed by the self-same spirits whom she is ever ready to follow, whether they lead her for discipline into the valley of the shadow of death, or for comfort in these ways of pleasantness which are paths of peace. Col. James H. Blood, commander of the Sixth Missouri Regiment, who at the close of the war was elected City Auditor of St. Louis, who became President of the society of spiritualists in that place, and who had himself been, like Victoria, the legal partner of a morally sundered marriage, called one day on Mrs. Woodhull to consult her as a spiritualistic physician, (having never met her before,) and was startled to see her pass into a trance, during which she announced, unconsciously to herself, that his future destiny was to be linked with her's in marriage. Thus, to their mutual amazement, but to their subsequent happiness, they were betrothed on the spot by "the powers of the air." The legal tie by which at first they bound themselves to each other was afterward, by mutual consent, annulled—the necessary form of Illinois law being complied with to this effect. But the marriage stands on its merits, and is, to all who witness its harmony, known to be a sweet and accordant union of congenial souls.

THE VIRTUE OF BEING "MUCH MARRIED."

"For *this piece of noble conduct*—what *is commonly called* her living with two husbands under one roof—she has received not so much censure on earth as I think she will receive reward in heaven. No other passage of her life more signally illustrates the nobility of her moral judgments or the supernal courage with which she stands by her convictions. Not all the clamorous tongues in Christendom, though they should simultaneously cry out against her, "Fie, for shame!" could persuade her to turn this wretched wreck from her home. And I say she is right; and I will maintain this opinion against the combined Pecksniffs of the whole world.

A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE FROM "ONE WHO KNOWS."

"This act and the malice of enemies, together with her bold opinions on social questions, have combined to give her reputation a stain. But no slander ever fell on any human soul with greater injustice. A more unsullied woman does not walk the earth. She carries in her very face the fair legend of a character kept pure by a sacred fire within. She is one of those aspiring devotees who tread the earth merely as a stepping-stone to heaven, and whose chief ambition is finally to present herself at the supreme tribunal, "spotless, and without wrinkle, or blemish, or any such thing." Knowing her as well as I do, I cannot hear an accusation against her without recalling Tennyson's line of King Arthur,

"Is thy white blamelessness accounted blame?"

THE HEROINE TAKES TO WALL-STREET.

"Fulfilling a previous prophecy, and following a celestial mandate, in 1869 she founded a bank and published a journal. These two events took the town by storm. When the doors of her office in Broad-street were first thrown open to the public, several thousand visitors came in a flock on the first day. The "lady brokers," as they were called, (a strange confession that brokers are not always gentlemen,) were besieged like lionesses in a cage. The daily Press interviewed them, the weekly wits satirized them, the comic sheets caricatured them; but like a couple of fresh young dolphins breasting the sea side by side, they showed themselves native to the element, and cleft gracefully every threatening wave that broke over their heads. The breakers could not dash the brokers.

DEPEW OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ON THIS TICKET.

"Indomitable in their energy, the sisters won the good graces of Commodore Vanderbilt—a fine old gentleman of comfortable means, who of all the lower animals prefers the horse, and of all the higher virtues admires pluck. Both with and without Commodore Vanderbilt's help, Mrs. Woodhull has more than once shown the pluck that has held the rein of the stock market as the Commodore holds his horse. Her journal, as one sees it week by week, is generally a willow-basket full of audacious manuscripts, apparently picked up at random and thrown together pell-mell, stunning the reader with a medley of politics, finance, free-love and the pantarchy. This sheet, when the divinity that shapes its ends shall begin to add to the rough-hewing a little smooth-shaping; in other words, when its unedited chaos shall come to be moulded by the spirits to that order which is heaven's first law; this not ordinary but "cardinary" journal, which is edited in one world, and published in another, will become less a confusion to either, and more a power for both.

MOUNSEER TONSON COME AGAIN.

"One night in December, 1869, while she lay in deep sleep, her Greek guardian came to her, and sitting transfigured by her couch, wrote on a scroll (so that she could not only see the words, but immediately dictated them to her watchful amanuensis) the memorable document now known in history as "The Memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull"—a petition addressed to Congress, claiming under the Fourteenth Amendment the right of women as of other "citizens of the United States" to vote in "the States wherein they reside"—asking, moreover, that the State of New-York, of which she was a citizen, should be restrained by Federal authority, from preventing her exercise of this constitutional right. As up to this time neither she nor her husband had been greatly interested in woman suffrage, he had no sooner written this manifesto from her lips than he awoke her from her trance, and protested against the communication as nonsense, believing it to be a trick of some evil-disposed spirits.

THE IMAGE OF HIS DREAMS.

"I must say something of her personal appearance, although it defies portrayal, whether by photograph or pen. Neither tall nor short, stout nor slim, she is of medium stature, lithe and elastic, free and graceful. Her side face, looked at over her left shoulder, is of perfect aquiline outline, as classic as ever went into a Roman marble, and resembles the masque of Shakespeare taken after death; the same view, looking from the right, is a little broken and irregular; and the front face is broad, with prominent cheek bones, and with some unshapely nasal lines. Her countenance is never twice alike, so variable is its expression and so dependent on her moods. Her soul comes into it and goes out of it, giving her at one time the look of a superior and almost saintly intelligence, and at another leaving her dull, commonplace and unprepossessing. When under a strong spiritual influence, a strange and mystical light irradiates from her face, reminding the beholder of the Hebrew Lawgiver who gave to men what he received from God, and whose face during the transfer shone.

HER "VIEWS" IN A NUT-SHELL.

"In making an epitome of her views, I may say that in politics she is a downright Democrat, scorning to divide her fellow-citizens into upper and lower classes, but ranking them all in one comprehensive equality of right, privilege and opportunity. Concerning finance, which is a favorite topic with her, she holds that gold is not the true standard of money value, but that the Government should abolish the gold standard, and issue its notes instead, giving to these a fixed and permanent value, and circulating them as the only money. On social questions her theories are similar to those which have long been taught by John Stuart Mill and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and which are styled by some as free-love doctrines, while others reject this appellation on account of its popular association with the idea of a promiscuous intimacy between the sexes—the essence of her system being that marriage is of the heart and not of the law, that when love ends marriage should end with it, being dissolved by nature, and that no civil statute should outwardly bind two hearts which have been inwardly sundered. And finally, in religion she is a spiritualist of the most mystical and ethereal type.

"THEY DIDN'T KNOW EVERYTHING DOWN IN JUDEE."

"On the other hand, she is passionately eager to see the spirits face to face—to summon them at her will and commune with them at her pleasure. Twice (as she unshakenly believes) she has seen a vision of Jesus Christ—honored thus doubly over St. Paul, who saw his Master but once, and then was overcome by the sight. She never goes to any church—save to the solemn temple whose starry arch spans her house-top at night, where she sits, like Simeon Stylites on his pillar, a worshipper in the sky. Against the inculcations of her childish education, the spirits have taught her that He whom the Church calls the Savior of the world is not God, but man.

A PARAGON FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"Her enemies (save those of her own household,) are strangers. To see her is to respect her—to know her is to vindicate her. She has some impetuous and headlong faults, but were she without the same traits which produce these she would not possess the mad and magnificent energies which (if she lives) will make her a heroine in history. So, whether buffeted by criticism or defamed by slander, she carries herself in that religious peace which, through all turbulence, is a "measureless content." When apparently about to be struck down, she gathers unseen strength and goes forward, conquering and to conquer. Known only as a rash iconoclast, and ranked even with the most uncouth of those noise-makers who are waking a sleepy world before its time, she beats her daily gong of business and reform with notes not musical but strong, yet mellows the outward rudeness of the rhythm by the inward and devout song of one of the sincerest, most reverent, and divinely-gifted of human souls.

Will you not vote for Greeley at the solicitation of Theodore Tilton, the moralist and philosopher?

Some Opinions of Tilton's Candidate to be Found in her Speech on "Social Freedom."

ON MARRIAGE.

Law cannot change what nature has already determined. Neither will love obey if law command. Law cannot compel two to love. It has nothing to do either *with* love or with its absence. Love is superior to all law, and so also is hate, indifference, disgust and all other human sentiments which are evoked in the relations of the sexes. It legitimately and logically follows, if *love* have *anything* to do with marriage, that *law* has *nothing* to do with it. And, on the contrary, if *law* have anything to do with marriage, that *love* has nothing to do with it. And there is no escaping the deduction.

ON AFFINITIES.

Two persons, a male and female, meet, and are drawn together by a *mutual* attraction—a *natural* feeling unconsciously arising within their natures of which *neither* has any control—which is denominated love. This is a matter that concerns *these two,* and *no* other living soul has *any human* right to say aye, yes or no, since it is a matter in which none except the two have any right to be involved, and from which it is the duty of these two to exclude every other person, since no one can love for another or determine why another loves. * * *

They are sexually united, to be which is to be married by nature, and to be thus married is to be united by God. This marriage is performed without special mental volition upon the part of either, although the intellect *may* approve what the affections determine; that is to say, they marry because they love, and they love because they can neither *prevent* nor *assist* it. Suppose, after this marriage has continued an indefinite time, the *unity* between them departs, could they any more prevent it than they can prevent the love? It *came* without their bidding, may it not also *go* without their bidding? And if it go, does not the marriage cease, and should any third persons or parties, either as *individuals* or as *government*, attempt to compel the *continuance* of a unity wherein *none* of the elements of the union remain?

ON PROSTITUTION.

If our sisters who inhabit Greene-street and other filthy localities *choose* to remain in de bauch, and if our brothers *choose* to visit them there, they are only exercising the *same* right that we exercise in remaining away, and we have no *more right* to abuse and condemn *them* for exercising their rights that way than they have to abuse and condemn us for exercising our rights our way.

ON MATERNITY.

I protest against this form of slavery, I *protest* against the custom which compels the women to give the control of their maternal functions over to anybody. It should be *theirs* to determine *when*, and under what circumstances, the greatest of all constructive processes—the formation of an immortal soul—should be begun. It is a *fearful* responsibility with which women are intrusted by nature, and the very *last* thing that they should be compelled to do is to *perform* the office of that responsibility against their will, under improper conditions or by disgusting means.

ON FREE LOVE.

Free love, then, is the law by which men and women of all grades and kinds are attracted to or repelled from each other, and does not describe the results accomplished by either; these results depend upon the condition and development of the individual subjects. It is the *natural* operation of the *affectional* motives of the sexes, unbiased by *any* enacted law or *standard* of public opinion. It is the opportunity which gives the opposites in sex the conditions in which the law of chemical affinities raised into the domain of the affections can have unrestricted sway, as it has in *all* departments of nature *except* in enforced relations among men and women.

Immense Wheat Farms in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

There are three wheat farms in the San Joaquin Valley, with areas respectively of 36,000 acres, 23,000 acres and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat crop this year is reputed to be equal to an average of forty bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to sixty bushels. The product of this farm for the present year is 1,440,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of this farm is about seventeen miles long. At the season of plowing ten four-horse teams were attached to ten gang-plows, each gang having four plows—or forty horses with as many plows were started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this immense field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers, and we believe has now all been threshed and put in sacks. It would require over forty ships of medium size to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the sacks required would make a large hole in the surplus money of most farmers. We have not the figures touching the product of the other two farms; but presume that the average is not much below, that of the first. There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley this season, and must remain over as dead capital, or, what is nearly as undesirable, will only command advances at heavy rates of interest.

The Snelling *Argus* suggests the building of a narrow-gauge road from Stockton, through Snelling to Merced Falls. Such a road would be of great importance to Stockton and to the farmers along the entire line. But if the work were commenced to-morrow, no relief in the way of transportation would be afforded to the farmers this year. If the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley can have three more good wheat crops, there will be no lack of means for sending their wheat to market.

Gratz Brown's Neglect of his Duties.

Gratz Brown now and then finds himself able to make a political speech—sometimes in Connecticut, and anon in Kentucky or Illinois. Meanwhile the Kuklux in Missouri have things pretty much their own bad way, although he, as Governor of the State, is solemnly bound to protect its citizens, white and black, Republicans and Greeleyites. His unpardonable neglect of duty in this respect was briefly alluded to by Col. S. S. Burdett, in his speech at the recent gathering of soldiers in St. Louis, when he said: "I cannot stop to talk to you about the Kuklux laws, and that sort of thing, but I can stop to say this: That if it be true that the hand of U. S. Grant, according to the order of law made for him to obey, has been laid heavily upon the dogs which have been barking at the laws in one-half of the land, I pray God that it may be also true that his hand may be laid upon the same class, who in the south-eastern part of our State, are shaming Missouri with the same action. You may depend upon it that there is that difference between U. S. Grant and B. Gratz Brown, that if the cry of the stricken citizen of Missouri had come to the ear of U. S. Grant, his cry would not have been in vain."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Autumn Manœuvres—Bloodless Battles—Princes in the Field—A Charge of Wasps—The New Radical Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1872.

The Northern and Southern Armies have now taken the field in earnest. All week they have been marching and drilling and fighting little private battles within their own lines. Left against right, and division against division, just to feel their legs and try their wind; and in another day or two the armies will come into actual collision. The Prince of Wales goes down to join his division in the Southern Army today, and the Duke of Cambridge, who has just returned from Germany, where he has been drinking the waters to recruit himself for the arduous campaign, also makes his first appearance among the troops. As Commander-in-Chief he is neutral between the contending armies, and acts as chief umpire. It is his business to prescribe the "general idea" which is supposed to govern each day's movements, to see that it is properly carried out within the limits of discretion allowed to the rival Generals, to determine with which side victory rests at the end of the day's work, and then to assemble the chief officers and deliver a sort of off-hand, conversational lecture on the proceedings which have just taken place. Capt. Prince Arthur, who is a Brigade Major in the Northern Army, has been with his brigade (which includes his own regiment, the Rifles) from the first day it set out on its march, and he shared all its fatigues and labors. As Brigade-Major he has, of course, his horse, but he has occasionally marched on foot at the head of his company. He is a modest, hard-working, and highly efficient officer, and extremely popular both with officers and men. As yet the armies have only been doing routine work, and few incidents of interest have occurred. Last year a stampede of cavalry horses invested the opening of the campaign with a certain degree of dramatic excitement. This year nothing more serious has yet occurred than a sudden and startling onset of wasps, which, however laughable, at one moment threatened to be attended with serious results. It was Lord Mark Kerr's division (Northern Army) which was thus attacked. A cluster of the vicious insects settled on the back of the General's horse, which began to plunge furiously. This was only a preliminary skirmish, however, and in a few seconds the staff were enveloped in a cloud of wasps. The horses kicked and reared; reinforcements of the enemy kept pouring in, and the head of the column soon found itself surrounded by myriads of stinging foes. The convulsive movements of the horses thus assailed frightened the other horses, and a scene of dangerous confusion occurred. Lord Mark Kerr, as soon as he got back to earth, for at first his powerful charger made a series of wild leaps as if bound for the skies, with great presence of mind, halted the column, and then turned it aside from the road into a barley field, where a good screen of trees kept off the enemy. Presently the wasps began to settle down, and a forlorn hope of two sergeants and an adjutant carried the position and smothered the foe *en masse*, by a stealthy advance with shovels full of wet clay. It is not stated whether a medal is to be given for this gallant exploit. If nests of wasps could be carried about in ammunition-carts and exploded on the enemy at well-chosen movements, a new turn might be given to some of the operations of war.

THE MARCH THROUGH STRATHFIELDSAYE.

One of the most interesting events in the march of the Northern Army was the defiling past the statue of the Duke of Wellington in Strathfieldsaye Park—the estate presented to the Duke by the nation. The statue stands on a pretty green common before the park gates, and two brigades, with cavalry and artillery, made a detour from their straight road in order to do honor to the memory of the great Captain. The present Duke, a quiet, mild-looking, white-haired old gentleman, with something of his father's nose, but nothing of his father's personal stateliness or force of character, was there on a peaceful cob, and the Duchess, in her pony carriage. The Generals took their places at the head of their respective brigades, and as the troops marched past all saluted the statue of the hero. If the Duke had lived to see the sight, he would have appreciated the compliment; but he would also have been rather surprised at the equipment of the force, and the changed conditions of warfare conducted with breech-loaders and rifled cannon. It is, of course, too soon yet to say much of the evidence afforded by these manœuvres as to the efficiency or otherwise of our army. As far as the personal appearance of the men is concerned, it seems to be admitted that nothing could be finer. They have marched well, and have done what work they have as yet had to do smartly and thoroughly, and their excellent behavior has excited general admiration in the country through which they have passed. In physical strength, they seem to be quite up to the mark for a fatiguing campaign. On the other hand, the Generals have not shown up so well as the men. There appears to be a looseness and indecision in their management of troops, and a want of appreciation of the new conditions of war, which are not encouraging. A new system of drill has been devised to suit long-range artillery and musketry, but it has been announced that it will only be partially carried out in the manœuvres; and it is not unnaturally asked, what can be the good of practicing troops in obsolete movements which would simply lead to their destruction if attempted in actual warfare. Col. Marshall has directed the Life Guards to cover their helmets and cuirasses with some dark composition, which prevents them from flashing in the sun, and thus becoming a mark for the enemy. This tardy act of common sense stands quite alone. Anybody might imagine that our cavalry, with their glittering and jingling, were especially equipped with a view to attract attention, yet for outpost and other work a conspicuous appearance is simply fatal. The whole dress of the army requires to be revised in accordance with common-sense notions and sanitary laws. The time which has been taken in bringing the troops together, and in welding them into *corps d'armée*, has been excessive compared with what the Germans are in the habit of doing, and the Control Department, which has charge of the supplies, is working in a very artificial manner; that is to say, getting contractors to do their work, and making the country pay heavily in consequence.

THE NEW RADICAL MOVEMENT.

The new Radical movement which has just been set afoot for stirring up the agricultural classes, is being pushed on vigorously, not to say recklessly. The recent strikes among the laborers, and the high price of fresh meat have occurred opportunely for this purpose. The strikes have given the laborers a new and strange sense of independence, and a vague feeling that they are ill used and down-trodden and ought to stand up for their rights. The scarcity of hands has given them a great advantage, and during the harvest they have in most cases been able to command their own terms. In some instances the farmers held out, and obtained permission to employ soldiers to cut their corn, and as this checkmate to Unionist projects has been attributed to political motives, it has helped to make bad blood among the laborers. In other instances those who succeeded in getting higher wages for the Summer and harvest months are begining to find that their power is passing away with the necessity for their services, and that the farmers are disposed to take their revenge during the Winter months. There has been a good deal of foolish speaking on both sides; and a jocular observation by the Bishop of Gloucester, that he hoped the laborers, whom he was cautioning against political or professional agitators, would not duck any mischievous stranger in the horse-pond, has been construed into a deliberate incitement to personal violence, and has been seized as a pretext for retaliation in kind. Some of the milder papers on the Radical side have begun to express fears lest the laborers, if they are not well treated, should take to rick-burning in the Winter. Thirty years ago "Capt. Swing," as he was called, was busy in the country districts, and a good deal of property was destroyed by fire. Unfortunately the laborers hardly need to have such ideas put into their heads, and the journalists who are now doing all they can to excite revengeful feelings on their part will incur a grave responsibility if there are many burnings this Winter. Hitherto the tie between the farmer and his laborers has been, in theory at least, a family tie; the farmer paid low wages, but then he was bound by a well-understood obligation to provide for the laborer in ill-health and old age, and to keep him from want by finding him odd jobs about the farm and making him little gifts. The laborers have chosen to dissolve this relation—rightly enough as far as their interests in the long run are concerned—and in the meantime they are likely to suffer for it. The farmers say, "If it is to be a question of fighting, we can fight too, when our chance comes; don't expect both favors and high wages." There are here all the elements of a very inflammatory state of things, if there should be a bad Winter, with food and coals scarce and dear. The working classes in the towns are still crying out about the high price of meat; and meetings are being held, (preparatory to a "monster demonstration" in Trafalgar-square on Monday week,) at which the scarcity of meat is attributed to the "land laws" and the restrictions on the importation of diseased foreign cattle. A cry against the "land" is always popular in the towns, and the working classes, who believe that wages can be raised all round without raising prices so as to touch themselves, are quite ready to sympathise with the agricultural laborer, and to support his claims. The next move on the cards will be a cry for household suffrage in the counties, and an attempt to upset the authority of the squires by the votes of their own laborers. The builders' strike has now come to an end, the carpenters having, after an ineffectual resistance, been obliged to accept the same compromise as the masons—that is, a slight increase of wages and a reduction of hours for the whole year, so arranged that they shall work longer on the light Summer days than on the dark Winter ones. Hitherto the men have always opposed the proposal to reduce the Winter hours, knowing that it helped them to get pay for nominal work. The bakers of London are now threatening to strike, and the newspapers are trying to argue them out of their intention by assuring them that if they do, the public will be very much put about, and will not like it. The bakers may very fairly answer that, if the public do not like it, they should persuade the master bakers to agree to the terms proposed by their men—a rise of wages and a day of twelve hours, from 4 A. M. to 4 P. M. The masters agree to advanced pay and a day of twelve hours, but insist that employers should be allowed to begin their day at any hour they please, according to the exigencies of their business.

F. H. J.

FRANCE.

The Latest Duel—The Past and Future of Dueling—Story of the Freshest Combat—A New Scandal—High Postal Rates, and Their Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 30, 1872.

The ordinary variety of Press duels has just been varied in the case of M. Edgard Rodriques, the *Don Quichotte* of the *Figaro*, and M. Armand Lucy, a young gentleman tolerably well known in Parisian circles. In this instance the weapons were pistols, and M. Rodriques lies seriously, but not dangerously, wounded at the Grand Hotel. As a general thing, Parisian duels are not very dangerous, scarcely more so, perhaps, than those of the Jena and Heidelberg *burschen*, and, in one respect, they are preferable to those of the German university students. The former result in wounds which lays the victim up for a couple of weeks, after which, unless he happens to be a Radical, he gets fifteen days in prison. The latter are sure to leave huge scars upon the face, and to disfigure a fine-looking young man for life. There is a similarity in the weapons employed, although used in a different way. The *schlager* is a long, straight, basket-hilted sword with its edges sharpened down about six inches from the point. The wound is a cut made by the sharpened tip, and the play closely resembles the broad-sword exercise, modified, of course, by the fact that the face is the only part of the body uncovered. This necessitates a closer circle of play, a good hand at the *schlager* rarely letting his wrist go more than an inch or two out of the position taken on guard. The main essentials are strength of wrist, quickness of the eye, and coolness enough not to let the wrist fly away from the median line. Precisely the same qualities are necessary in French duels. The weapon is a long straight sword also, but without edge, the six inches of the tip being nearly round, and sharpened down to a fine point. There is a point, or shoulder, between the point and the blade, as if to prevent the sword from penetrating beyond a certain number of inches. The handle is like that of a foil, and bent downward in the same manner. The shape of the sword shows that it must be used as a rapier, and there is no part of its edge made for cutting. The dueling-sword proper is twelve inches or so longer than the foil. With this weapon French duels are fought, and while the coolness or courage of a man is pretty thoroughly tested, there is really little danger when both men are good fencers. It is the bungler who kills his man, or who gets himself killed by lunging so far that he loses balance, and impales himself. Paul de Cassagnac has become so expert with this weapon that he can give his adversary just two inches of cold steel, a *bon mot*, and fifteen days in prison, without fear of further danger to either side.

THE FUTURE OF DUELING.

But dueling with pistols received a severe blow in France when M. de Girardin killed Armand Carrell, and such *causes célèbres* as those arising from the duel Dujaries-Beauvallon, the duel Sirey-Caumartin, and Mercy-Rozier, were well calculated to put a stop to the frequent use of the pistol. Of late, however, there seems to be a tendency toward its revival. Two gentlemen exchanged shots the other day, and settled the difficulty before wounding each other, and now we have the duel Rodrigues-Lucy. Some time ago, M. Rodrigues wrote a series of articles entitled the "*Décorés* of the Republic." M. de Villemessant found them very cleverly written, but having been taught caution by a large number of condemnations in the Courts of law, he recommended his contributor to give the name of the person detonated only when he had something good to say of him, and to give an anonymous character when he had a sharp word to say. This he did, but to his credit as a writer, perhaps, he drew his portraits so finely that they were instantly recognized. The biographers of the great poet tell us that Shakespeare owed his condemnation for poaching to Sir Thomas Lucy's resentment at the song:

> "If Lucy is lowsie, as some volke miscalle it,
> Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befall it;"

and this seems to have been another case of the kind. Under the head of "Lucie de Lammermoor," M. Rodrigues drew a picture of a young gentleman who was decorated during the siege, and M. Armand Lucy took the portrait to himself, and sent a challenge to the writer. Meantime other parties had taken offense at these portraits, and two more duels were hatching in Paris, while M. Rodrigues was fighting another at Dieppe, where he was staying with his family, and preparing for his encounter with Lucy. Once the excitement raised there seemed to be no end to it. Kind friends went about with copies of the *Figaro*, trying to persuade certain gentlemen that they were certainly referred to, and one young blood of high Parisian society was so certain that a portrait was intended for him that he sent a challenge at once. The cap fitted exactly, it seems, as in the case of Goupil *vs.* Paul Féval, and there was but one thing out of the way—his friends returned from their mission to say that the writer of the articles had never heard of his having received the Cross, and, in fact, he had never been decorated. One of the gentlemen satirically said to him: "If it suits you to take the portrait for your own, go and get yourself decorated, and then—*nous verrons.*" Another sent a letter demanding a reply, yes or no, as to whether he was the person intended. At this stage M. de Vellemessant telegraphed to M. Rodrigues to come to Paris by the following train, and an hour later heard that his writer had been wounded at Buzenoal by M. Lucy.

A NEW SCANDAL.

The *American Register* of this week gives a piece of *scan. mag.* which will attract more attention in America, without giving the names, however, but which I can supply. A contract of marriage was recently entered into between the daughter of Mme. Tietjens, the prima donna, and Signor Vizzani, the tenor of the Maplesore Troupe. The young lady is the possessor of considerable beauty, and a very considerable *dot.* The date of the wedding was fixed, Mme. Tietjens purchased a rich and very elegant *trousseau*, and the friends of the parties came on here to have the ceremony performed. The wedding was to take place from the Hotel de Russie, rue Drouot. At the appointed time, to the consternation of the guests, the gay tenor did not appear, and the wedding was postponed until further orders. A letter soon came from Signor Vizzani, from on board steamer, to inform the lady that he was on his way to New-York, having found that he was not rich enough to marry, and hence felt bound to break off the engagement. As the young lady has a large fortune of her own, which, according to French laws, would have been immediately made over to the husband, it is probable that there were other reasons than those given for this sudden resolution of the gay tenor. The Maplesons are still at the Hotel de Russie.

RESULTS OF HIGH POSTAGE.

American merchants who have large dealings with France, as well as those who have friends residing in this country, will be pleased to learn that there is a very large deficit in the last postal returns. High postage does not produce the results expected of it, as M. Thiers could have learned in advance by reading English authors upon the subject, or by giving a little study to the English reports of postal experience. France and Spain are now the only civilized countries which believe in high rates of postage. All attempts to get a treaty have thus far failed, because the French Government will concede nothing. We proposed that a treaty should be made giving us three cents inland postage, two cents for ocean postage, and three cents for inland postage here, making eight cents postage instead of twenty-four. France refuses this offer, and wants to know why, when she charges her own people five cents for a letter, she should carry a foreign letter to Havre for a less sum. High taxes do not seem to succeed much better if reports are true. The *Patrie* asserts most positively, and challenges the Government to show its books, that the deficit in the last indirect taxes amounts to ninety millions. The *Siècle* calls for proof, and the *Patrie* replies as the TIMES replied to the Ring—it maintains the accuracy of its figures, and dares the Government to show its books to disprove them. It is evident that the *Patrie* has found some means of getting copies of the last balance-sheet of the Department of the Interior.

ASHBY.

SEA-SICKNESS.

Mr. Bessemer's New Scheme for its Prevention—The Channel Passage of the Future.

Mr. Henry Bessemer's scheme for effecting the channel passage without sea-sickness is described in an article in the London *Times*: "It had been suggested that tables, seats and cots should be suspended on axes at different parts of a vessel, as a ship's compass is hung, with a view to keep them in a horizontal position; but in this proposal the important fact was lost sight of that the whole compass, although retained in a horizontal position, nevertheless rises and falls with every roll and pitch of the vessel, and moves just as much as that part of the ship in which it is placed. A seat or cabin suspended in any part of the vessel where this pitching or rolling motion occurred would, therefore, be of no practical use whatever as a means of preventing sea-sickness. Mr. Bessemer saw that it was essential in the first place, in order to carry out this idea, that the saloon should have its point of suspension coincident with the centre about which the vessel pitches and rolls. But the part of a steam-ship in which this theoretically non-oscillating point is to be found is occupied by the boilers and engine; and he therefore determined to send these fore and aft, and to suspend at the centre of motion a circular saloon, to be kept in a horizontal position by means of a heavy counter-balancing weight beneath it. If this design had been carried out there would have been a large circular room from 45 feet to 50 feet in diameter, and about 24 feet in height, lighted by a large skylight, and having a gallery running round the interior, the whole saloon having much the appearance of the large circular reading-room of the British Museum. Much ingenuity was expended in the details of this arrangement, but Mr. Bessemer, on studying the subject, soon perceived that simple suspension on axes, even at the vessel's centre of motion, would not provide against two distinct sources of disturbance to which the saloon might be subjected, and which it was most important to prevent, viz., the natural tendency to oscillation in any pendulous body whose centre of suspension was not absolutely free from motion; and, secondly, the graver difficulty of keeping a movable floor perfectly steady while a hundred or even a greater number of people are promenading upon it, or possibly rushing suddenly to one side to look at a passing vessel or any other momentary source of attraction. In order to meet this difficulty it was necessary to devise a method of continuously applying some motive power capable of counteracting and controlling any disturbance caused by such constant or erratic movements. Mr. Bessemer's experience in the application of hydraulic power to regulate the movements of the apparatus employed in his process of manufacturing steel enabled him to supply a remedy which might be relied upon. Some of our readers may know that a lad standing on a raised platform some sixty feet distant from the apparatus has only to move a handle in order to put in motion the huge converting pot, weighing sixteen tons, and to pour from it, as fast or as slowly as he pleases, about five tons of fluid steel, almost as easily as a lady pours out a cup of tea. The same motive power was of course applicable as a means not only of controlling the motion of the suspended saloon under any possible inequality in the distribution of its load caused by the movement of the passengers, but also of counteracting the tendency to oscillation of a pendulous body not having an absolutely motionless point of support. The application of this adjusting force rendered some modification of the original plan necessary, and an oblong saloon was substituted for one of circular form. The rolling motion of the vessel being provided against satisfactorily, the pitching or rising and falling motion of the ship's longitudinal axis, which depends upon the length of a ship, her shape, the distribution of the weight she carries and her speed, had next to be considered. It is believed, however, that by constructing a steamer with due attention to such matters this motion will be so slight in the centrally-placed saloon that no inconvenience will be felt from it. A large working model of the steamers which it is proposed to construct has been made, the rolling motion of a ship being given to it by machinery. In the model, which has twenty feet beam, the suspended saloon does not show more than 1° to 1½° of deviation from a horizontal position when the roll of the deck is from 28° to 30°. The hydraulic apparatus contrived by Mr. Bessemer for maintaining the level of the saloon floor is fitted with a pair of delicate equilibrium valves, and a man watching a spirit-level can, by a slight movement of a rod resembling the handle of a letter-copying press, control with perfect ease the slightest oscillations of the saloon. The public probably before nine or ten months have passed will have an opportunity of testing for themselves the practical worth of the invention, as Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, who looks on this system as a complete revolution in sea-going passenger steamers, is now engaged on plans for building for the Channel passage two ships of 350 feet in length, which will be propelled by engines of 5,000 indicated horse-power, and capable of accomplishing with ease a speed of twenty miles an hour. In these vessels the saloon will, for the reasons above explained, be oblong in form. It will be 50 feet in length, by 30 feet wide and 20 feet in height. There will also be eight smaller rooms for the accommodation of passengers. On the top of the saloon there will be an open-air promenade-deck 70 feet in length, and 18 feet wide, about seven feet above the upper deck of the vessel. Several eminent engineers who have examined the details of the invention and seen the model at work have expressed their full belief in the practicability of the plan.

The Latest French Drama.

The Paris newspapers give details of a most extraordinary and complicated drama which is said to have taken place in Paris. Jean H——, who had fallen into needy circumstances, after having occupied a good position in trade, engaged himself, in June last, as coachman to Monsieur L——, an ex-director of an insurance company, living in the Avenue Trudaine. In a few weeks Jean H—— initiated himself into the graces of the family to such an extent that eventually his master determined to dismiss him, but the wily coachman suddenly eloped with the eldest daughter of the house. Mons. L—— searched far and wide, but could learn no tidings of his lost child, until the day before yesterday, when he received a letter from Jean H——, in which, after begging forgiveness for carrying off the young lady, he asked her father's consent to their marriage, as the only means of repairing the dishonor of the family. Monsieur L—— immediately rushed off to the address indicated in the letter, to rescue his daughter, but before he reached it, owing to the heat and excitement, he was struck with a fit of apoplexy and died in a chemist's shop. The sudden death of her parent struck the young lady with remorse, and having cursed her seducer, she returned home, when she succeeded in obtaining her mother's pardon. Yesterday, as she did not come down to breakfast, the servant went upstairs and found her dead on the bed. She had poisoned herself. On the sight of the body the mother went raving mad, and is now said to be on the point of death

THE ROMAN DRAMA.

The Roman Church and the Roman Clergy Before the Footlights.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The same theme which has employed the Roman preachers for so long still supplies material for their sermons; the wrongs of the Church, the iniquity of the Government, and the want of religion among the people, excepting only in those called the "faithful," are set forth with all that force of language and power of argument with which the Jesuit Fathers are endowed, and which they know so well how to use.

Until lately they have had it comparatively all their own way, at least inside the churches; but within the last month the stage has taken it upon itself to answer the accusations by showing the other side of the question. We have four theatres in activity—the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Sferisterio, and the Quirino for prose, and the Politeama for music. For some time, however, they had been but poorly attended. The clerical papers had, as a matter of course, found argument in this to prove, to themselves, the state of subjection in which Rome is kept by the usurpers, and the unwillingness of the people—of the true Romans—to be comforted by a little amusement for the loss of the good old times and rulers. They would have shown more wisdom had they kept silence. The managers, finding that neither classical Italian comedies nor modern adaptations from the French were sufficient to draw good audiences, determined on putting another class of representations upon the stage—a series of plays showing what those good old times were. The effect has been magical, the theatres are crammed, the house is brought down again and again in each act, and the principal actor is generally called before the curtain half a dozen times in approbation of his acting, to be groaned off again in detestation of the character he has sustained. These plays have the misdeeds of the Roman Church and the Roman clergy for their theme, and how they are received by the people you may judge when I tell you that one of these plays alone has been sufficient to fill three theatres on the same afternoon. The titles are suggestive enough—"The Mysteries of the Spanish Inquisition; or, Torquemada Sixtus the Fifth," "Beatrice Cenci," "Barbara Ubryk; or, The Nun of Cracow Buried Alive," "Il Maledetto," "The Hebrew Family; or, The Mysteries of the Old Police," and others. As literary productions they possess but little, if any, merit; but performed by Italians, who as a people surpass all others in the perfection of their acting, being "to the manner born," and whose knowledge as to how the many varieties of the *genus*, priest, should be represented, is, to say the least, profound; their effect is most telling; it is even startling to one who has frequented the Roman theatres in bygone days, when such operas as "I Puritani" or "Lucrezia Borgia" were never acted, and when all plays in which it was necessary to bring ecclesiastics upon the stage were either entirely prohibited, or so mutilated by the Censor as to put them on a par with "Hamlet" with the hero's part left out. To see these pieces the people flock in crowds; but it is not with seeing only they are content; they enter heartily into the whole spirit of the play—take, as it were, part in it—interrupt the performance with exclamations and interjections and "ughs" to their hearts' content. A stranger entering would be bewildered at seeing an actor bowing and smiling his acknowledgments to a storm of groans. It will be observed from the titles I have given that these plays—which, by the way, are only new to Rome—are intended to illustrate the Church's history in the past and its state in the present. A brief outline of one of each class will suffice to give an idea of what they are like and the purpose they are intended to serve.

The curtain had already risen when I entered the Sferisterio to see the "Maledetto." The effect, as I have said, was startling. The scene was a room in the Jesuit College of Toulouse. Seated at a table covered with a green cloth was the Provincial and four of the brethren in consultation. It was difficult to believe that they were not veritable Jesuits who had lent their services for the occasion. The subject under discussion was the erection of a new house for their order. Of the three millions of francs required, nearly half had yet to be provided. How was it to be obtained? The Provincial produces a list of heritages which, he says, "will flow into our treasury unless greedy relations, devoid of religion, intrigue against our rights or contest them through lawsuits. Having read the list of wills already signed in their favor, he questions the Brethren as to the probabilities of success with other persons. Among these is a certain Mme. della Claviere, aged, infirm, but having a nephew and niece dependent upon her. They are to be set on one side and the desired end accomplished through the efforts of the Padre Briffard, aided by a M. Tournichon, who frequents Mme. della Claviere's house, and is a familiar of the order. The first act forms the prologue to the action of the play, which commences in the next. It is unnecessary to give the plot in detail, which is well known to many of your readers, either through the original French of *Le Maudit*, from which novel it is taken, or the English version published under the title of *Under the Ban.* I shall dwell only on some of those passages which form the argument the play is intended to convey to the public mind.

In the first scene, *Julio*, the nephew, appears solo. On the point of departure for the Seminary, he soliloquizes on the mission he has imposed upon himself, and which he purposes religiously to fulfill—"to become a priest, not according to Rome, but according to God." His sister enters; she is alarmed at the prospect of being left alone with her sick aunt, who may die at any moment, and no other friend near her but *M. Tournichon.* Her lover, *Augusto*, the intimate friend of *Julio*, and who is also leaving to serve in the army in Italy as a volunteer, shortly joins them. He warns *Julio* against the machinations of *Tournichon*, but he declines to interfere. The young men depart, *Tournichon* continues his work, intercepts the letters, succeeds in convincing *Luisa* that her lover is killed and in inducing her to enter a convent, and obtains *Mme. della Claviere's* signature to the will. At this moment, *Julio*, alarmed at receiving no letters, returns, accompanied by *Augusto*, whom he has met on the road, returning wounded from the war. They arrive in time to prevent *Luisa* from carrying out her intention, but too late to save the property. *Tournichon* is unmasked, but the state of agitation into which the aunt is thrown brings on an attack of heart-disease and she dies. In this last act the Provincial of the Jesuits tries to induce *Julio* to join their order, and, failing in this, warns him against revealing anything his aunt may have confided to him in the confession he received before her death, on which *Julio* burst forth. A perfect storm of applause succeeded the piece of declamation, followed by groans as heartily given as the Jesuit left the stage, after having placed upon the table the order which banishes *Julio* to a distant cure in the Pyrenees.

In the "Mysteries of the Spanish Inquisition" there are but few of these direct and outspoken allusions to the question of the day; but, instead, the iniquities of the Inquisition are shown up with all the apparatus the Roman stage is capable of. This, indeed, is but little; but the want is fully compensated by the skill of the actors and the sensational character of the incidents. In the fourth act the torture chamber is given. The victim is slung up by cords in the presence of the audience. His screams and writhings, the impassibility of his judges, his death under torture, were given with a semblance of reality positively frightful. Some ladies were obliged to leave the theatre; while all, men and women alike, were horror-struck, not at such a scene being put upon the stage, but with a conviction of the terrible nature of the reality depicted. The fifth act represented the *Auto da Fe.* In the centre is the stake, with the faggots piled around. The bell tolls and the procession enters; the heroine, a young Jewess, wearing the *San Benito.* Just as they are about to bind her to the stake, her lover, with a band of followers, rush upon the *famuli* of the Holy Office, a free fight ensues and poetic justice is done by the rescue of the Jewess and, (somewhat in defiance of history,) the committal of *Torquemada* to the flames, amid the howls of the audience.

The descent of the curtain was followed by loud *encores*, which remained ungratified, but *Torquemada* had to appear several times before the curtain, to be driven off again with execrations. The Romans are very steady playgoers, and know that red fire is only sham; but the humor in which they assisted at this play was such that if some had jumped upon the stage, after the manner of the sailor who went to the rescue of Miss Mellen, I should not have been surprised.

As dramatic compositions, these productions are beneath criticism. The Romans are a severely critical people, and therefore the very circumstance of their not merely tolerating, but enthusiastically receiving plays which, under other circumstances, they would hiss off the stage, is a significant indication of the state of public opinion.

A Colored Patriot.

Although Hon. James Lynch, of Mississippi, failed to receive a Republican nomination for Congress, he disclaims with honest indignation any intention of becoming an independent candidate. In a letter to a friend he says: "I shall bear no part in this campaign except that of an active working Republican, doing all he can in public and private to elect Grant and Wilson and the Republican ticket in the State of Mississippi. The Republican Party presents the only safeguard for the rights of colored people, and the only real hope that the people of this State have for prosperity, and he who supposes for a moment that I would halt in its grand march, does his own judgment little credit. I thank you for the opportunity which your note gives me to remove what you rightly term 'groundless and busy rumor.' Nothing could have been more cruel than to surmise that the list of appointments I recently made were in the interest of an independent candidacy, when, indeed, they were intended only to arouse the energies of our party, and secure the election of Grant and Wilson."

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 90 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, for reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring it, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and Interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Past due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$2,500,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the **Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and North-western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,**) and the net profit on this work alone will be over **$400,000.** The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES *of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $300,000, and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.*

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000,** and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14,** or at the rate of **$224,089 28** per annum, being over **50** per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000,** with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 9, 1872.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 28th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
LOW PRICE.
THE
CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

BY HENSHAW & BROTHER,
At Merchants' Exchange Reading-Room
Boston, at 12 o'clock M.,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21,
$450,000
(Four-hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars) in
CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
WATER LOAN,
5 PER CENT. BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
Redeemable in 1900, Principal and Interest Payable in
GOLD COIN.
COUPONS ATTACHED FOR SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST
IN GOLD.
Payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the National Revere Bank, Boston.

A sinking fund is created for the payment of the same, and if desired the Bonds may be Registered for payment of principal and interest, at the City Treasury, Providence, R. I. Every inhabitant of the City of Providence, R. I., is holden in his real estate for this indebtedness.

Will be sold for Currency, for principal and accrued interest. If desired by the purchaser the accrued interest will be anticipated in GOLD.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,
NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds made by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the same of one hundred thousand dollars, said deed dated 1st of November, 1870, we Trustees hereby give notice to holders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 254 South-st.

Notice is given herewith that the interest on same will cease on 1st day of October next.

FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. L. COGSWELL. Trustees.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be held at the executive office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer-books will be closed for this purpose, at the close of business on the 19th inst., and will be opened on the morning of the 10th October.

GEO. H. MUMFORD, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE,
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully Equipped Railway, 228 miles Long, entirely within the State of Illinois. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully Equipped, extending centrally through one of the Richest and most Populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections. By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, (four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and accrued interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly nine per cent. interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security, as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps, with full particulars, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural, and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 253 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 14th day of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.
THE
Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.
Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 68 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 634 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff-st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 260 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE
INVESTMENT.
COOK COUNTY 7s.
CHICAGO PARK 7s.
Full particulars on application.
For sale by
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

N. Y. & OSWEGO MIDLAND
RAILROAD

Is rapidly approaching completion, and
TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING
Over nearly the entire length of 400 miles.
THE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
(And a second Mortgage,)
We offer FOR SALE at
85 AND INTEREST.

We regard these Bonds now as one of the cheapest and best securities on this market, and with a better prospect for an advance in price in the future than any offering.

Pamphlets giving full particulars may be had on application.

UTLEY & BOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

TO INVESTORS.—HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 Wall-st., New-York, have for sale choice nearby railroad bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest in gold at 90 and accrued interest. Also, bonds of first-class cities North and South, bearing 8 per cent. interest at 90 to 103½ per cent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

Interest commences on the first of every month at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

BANK HOURS from 10 to 3 daily; also, Monday and Saturday evenings, 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th day of October next at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the outstanding Consolidation Certificates of this Company be paid on the same day at the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer books for both capital stock and Consolidation Certificates will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 21st of October next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1872.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst. and reopened on the morning of the 3d day of October. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1872.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls: also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1872.

Sealed proposals, to be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until ten (10) o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, September twenty-fifth, (25th,) 1872, for improving the Tennessee River, at the following shoals between Chattanooga and London, Tennessee, viz., London, Harrison's, Sweetwater, Bogart's, Bacon's, Wilson's Island, Seven Islands and Long Island Shoals.

The work to be done consists generally of the excavation of rock, gravel, &c., the removal of snags, and the construction of rip-rap dams—all in the river, the depth of water varying from a few inches to three (3) feet.

Detailed specifications and instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND,
Major of Engineers.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

MACHINERY.

DANGERS OF PLATFORM ELEVATORS OBVIATED.

The undersigned call attention to a new apparatus by which platform elevators of all kinds may be rendered perfectly safe. Independent of hoisting rope or springs, it acts only when the descending velocity exceeds a given safe rate. Unimpaired by wear or tension, it is always ready to prevent the evil consequences of broken ropes or other parts of the machinery. For further particulars apply to

TATHAM BROTHERS,
No. 82 Beekman-st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC,
BRITANNIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC............Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.
BALTIC..............Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.
ATLANTIC............Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Sept. 14
Cuba....Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia....Sat'day, Sept. 21
Scotia...Wed'sday, Sept. 25	Algeria....Sat'day, Sept. 28
Java.....Wed'sday, Oct. 2	Parthia....Sat'day, Oct. 5
China....Wed'sday, Oct. 9	Calabria...Sat'day, Oct. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1872. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 21
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE....Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE..............DANRE......Saturday, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.
ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sept. 14	Olympia	Sept. 18
India	Sept. 21	Trinacria	Sept. 25
California	Sept. 28	Iowa	Oct. 9
Australia	Oct. 5	Alexandria	Oct. 16
Columbia	Oct. 12	Britannia	Oct. 23
Europa	Oct. 19	Caledonia	Oct. 30

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage.........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.............$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.........Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Oct. 9, at 1½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Thurs., Sept. 19.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)...Wed. Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.) Wed., Oct. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Wed., Oct. 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 18.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Thursday, Sept. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-western Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..................Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 3.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

A SQUARE CHANCE FOR $100,000 FOR $10.—Public Library of Kentucky Distribution Sept. 28. No postponement. Office 609 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 7th	12:00 M.	Friday, 6th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th	12:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th	7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 12th	9:00 A. M.
Friday, 13th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 13th	10:00 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 13th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 14th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 16th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 19th	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 20th	6:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th	10:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¾ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON—landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steam-boat ELIZA HANCOCK, Capt. M. SHERMAN, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:25 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tin-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)